

**the
READING LAB**

YDS

**Okuma
Stratejileri
&
SKILLS
SORU BANKASI**



Murat GÜLTEKİN



Yazar

Murat GÜLTEKİN

Sayfa Tasarımı ve Dizgi

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Benim Hocam YouTube kanalına yüklenen ders videoları, ilgili dersin kitap basım tarihinden itibaren 1 yıl süreyle yayında kalacaktır.

Bu kitabın her hakkı saklıdır. Bu kitabın basım-yayın satış hakları Benim Hocam Yayınlarına aittir. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun yayıncı kuruluşun izni olmadan kitabın tümü ya da bölümleri, kapak tasarımı, mekanik elektronik, manyetik, fotokopi ya da başka yöntemlerle basılması ve çoğaltılması yasaktır.



SUNU



YDS, her geçen sınavda zorluk seviyesini artırarak karşımıza çıkmakta ve adaylar tarafından “geçilmesi çok zor” bir sınav olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu sınava devlet memurlarından akademisyenlere, İngilizce öğretmenlerinden askerî personele kadar birçok kişi, farklı amaçlarla girmektedir. Sınavın kapsamlı içeriği ve aday kitlesinin çeşitliliği, “YDS zor bir sınavdır.” algısının güçlenmesine neden olmaktadır. Gerçeği söylemek gerekirse YDS zor bir sınavdır ancak asla imkânsız değildir. Bu sınavdan yüksek not almak için **okuduğunuzu anlamalı, yorum yapabilmeli ve testing mantığını kavrayabilmelisiniz**. İşte bu kitap, tam da bu becerileri geliştirmek için hazırlandı.

Bu kitapta, YDS'nin kilit noktası olan **okuduğunu anlama becerilerinizi** geliştirecek farklı soru türleri ve aktiviteler bulunmaktadır. Tüm sorular, ÖSYM sınav formatına uygun ve güncel içeriklerden oluşmaktadır.

KİTABIN İÇERİĞİ

Reading Bölümü:

Okuma parçaları, ÖSYM'nin klasik formatında hazırlanmış 4 paragraf sorusundan oluşmaktadır. Sorular, paragrafın içeriğine uygun şekilde yanıtlanmalıdır.



Vocabulary:

Metinlerde geçen kelimeler üzerinden hazırlanan bu bölümde, kelimelerin **metindeki anlamlarına** odaklanmanız gerekmektedir. **Eş anlamlı değil**, yalnızca metinde kullanılan anlam sorulmaktadır.

Complete the Sentences (Cümle Tamamlama):

Metni okuduktan ve kelime çalışmalarını tamamladıktan sonra, cümle tamamlama sorularına geçmelisiniz. Bu sorular, bağımsız cümleler yerine, metne dayalı olarak hazırlanmıştır ve metinde verilen bilgiler ile cevaplanmalıdır.



The Same Meaning (Eş Anlam):

Metindeki cümlelere en yakın anlamdaki İngilizce cümleyi bulmanız gereken bir soru türüdür. **TESTING mantığınızı geliştirmek için tasarlanmıştır** ve metne dayalı olarak yanıtlanmalıdır. Cevabın aynı anlamı sağlaması yeterlidir.

Translation (Çeviri):

Bu bölümde, metinlerde geçen cümlelerin Türkçe karşılıklarını bulmanız gerekmektedir.



KİTABIN AMACI

Bu kitaptaki soruları doğru şekilde çözebilmeniz için metinleri tam anlamıyla anlamanız gerekmektedir. Kitap, **okuduğunu anlama becerilerinizi bir üst seviyeye çıkarmanıza** ve istediğiniz notlara ulaşmanıza katkı sağlayacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır.

SON SÖZ

Bu kitabın, okuduğunuzu anlama yeteneğinizi geliştirmesi, detaylı analiz yapabilme becerinizi artırması ve hedeflediğiniz notlara ulaşmanızda etkili olmasını dilerim. Unutmayın, YDS zor olabilir ancak doğru strateji ve çalışma ile başarıya ulaşmanız mümkündür.

İyi çalışmalar dilerim.

Murat Gültekin





Roughly 400,000 years ago, early humans came up with a way to protect their exposed bodies from harsh environmental conditions—they began using clothing. Researchers believe the first clothing items were made from animal fur or leaves, which were wrapped around the body to shield against cold, wind, and rain. Accurately dating this innovation is challenging, but archaeologists have uncovered sewing needles made from animal bones that date back to approximately 30,000 BC. Genetic studies of human body lice suggest they adapted to living on clothing at about the same time, indicating when clothing first became widespread. Originally, scientists believed lice evolved 107,000 years ago, but further research suggests this occurred several hundred thousand years earlier. Clothing has undergone significant transformations over time. Its early role as a marker of wealth, rank, and beliefs remains relevant today. During the Industrial Revolution, the textile industry was one of the first to be mechanized, allowing for intricate designs to be produced more rapidly. In the modern era, advanced technologies have enabled the development of specialized clothing that protects against extreme weather, hazardous chemicals, insects, and even outer space environments. Without these advancements, human exploration and exploitation of the planet and beyond would have been much more limited.



1. According to the passage, the Industrial Revolution ----.

- A) enabled faster production of more decorative and complex textiles thanks to mechanization
- B) provided clothing that was better at protecting against dangerous wildlife and the natural environment
- C) transformed clothing from a symbol of wealth to a tool for practical use
- D) mechanized the textile industry after advancements in the automotive sector, speeding up clothing production
- E) facilitated clothing designed to shield against outer space, extreme weather, and harmful substances

2. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) human body lice first appeared approximately 107,000 years ago, as early studies suggested
- B) the function of clothing, sometimes reflecting beliefs or social rank, has evolved over time
- C) researchers disagree about whether early clothing was made from fur or leaves
- D) ancient humans wore animal furs to showcase their hunting achievements
- E) anthropologists believe the earliest clothing, made of leaves or animal fur, dates back to 30,000 BC

3. Which of the following is implied in the passage?

- A) Scholars remain divided on why early humans felt the need to protect themselves from the environment.
- B) The discovery of sewing needles from animal bones suggests clothing may have been invented around 30,000 BC.
- C) Although the materials have changed, clothing's role as a status symbol has dwindled in time.
- D) Mechanizing the textile industry during the Industrial Revolution was a response to growing demand for faster production.
- E) Clothing has historically served various purposes, such as signalling social status and personal beliefs.

4. What is the best title for the passage?

- A) The Role of Clothing in Early Human Survival
- B) Innovations by Early Humans Born Out of Necessity
- C) The Invention and Evolution of Clothing Over Time
- D) Challenges Faced by Early Humans in Creating Clothing
- E) The Changing Purposes of Clothing Throughout History



1. What does the word “exposed” most likely mean in the passage?

“Early humans came up with a way to protect their exposed bodies from harsh environmental conditions.”

- A) Hidden
- B) Vulnerable
- C) Protected
- D) Developed
- E) Advanced

2. What does “shield” mean in the passage?

“Animal fur or leaves were wrapped around the body to shield against cold, wind, and rain.”

- A) Prevent
- B) Guard
- C) Display
- D) Reveal
- E) Clean

3. What does “marker” most likely mean in the passage?

“Its early role as a marker of wealth, rank, and beliefs remains relevant today.”

- A) Indicator
- B) Evidence
- C) Result
- D) Challenge
- E) Product

4. What does “intricate” mean in the passage?

“Mechanization allowed for intricate designs to be produced more rapidly.”

- A) Simple
- B) Complex
- C) Durable
- D) Functional
- E) Artificial

5. What does “advanced” most likely mean in the passage?

“In the modern era, advanced technologies have enabled the development of specialized clothing.”

- A) Basic
- B) Evolved
- C) Limited
- D) Functional
- E) Discarded

6. What does “exploration” refer to in the passage?

“Without these advancements, human exploration of the planet and beyond would have been limited.”

- A) Examination
- B) Development
- C) Research
- D) Investigation
- E) Observation

7. What does “mechanized” mean in the passage?

“During the Industrial Revolution, the textile industry was one of the first to be mechanized.”

- A) Automated
- B) Minimized
- C) Simplified
- D) Destroyed
- E) Energized

8. What does “antiquity” mean in the context of clothing evolution?

“Clothing has evolved significantly since antiquity.”

- A) Modernity
- B) Ancient times
- C) Futuristic eras
- D) Primitive ideas
- E) Historic myths



1. The Industrial Revolution played a key role in clothing evolution because ----.

- A) clothing transformed into a tool for displaying wealth and rank exclusively
- B) it introduced natural fabrics that replaced synthetic ones
- C) mechanized production allowed for faster creation of intricate designs
- D) it marked the decline of hand-crafted clothing practices
- E) new styles of clothing became less important to societies

2. The first clothing items are believed to have been ----.

- A) designed to be both functional and decorative
- B) symbolic markers of human status and beliefs
- C) introduced alongside mechanized textile production methods
- D) made from fur or leaves to provide protection against the elements
- E) manufactured primarily from synthetic materials

3. The evolution of clothing over time has ----.

- A) resulted in a decline in the use of natural materials
- B) made early human lifestyles irrelevant to modern clothing designs
- C) demonstrated the failure of mechanized production to meet demand
- D) shifted completely away from its original protective function
- E) retained its role as a status symbol while becoming increasingly practical

4. Modern technological advancements have enabled clothing to ----.

- A) protect against extreme environmental and industrial hazards
- B) serve only as a decorative accessory rather than a functional tool
- C) return to traditional methods of production and usage
- D) symbolize economic and political changes exclusively
- E) reflect little of the functionality required by early humans

5. Archaeologists believe clothing first appeared ----.

- A) as a decorative tool for religious rituals in primitive societies
- B) hundreds of thousands of years ago to protect early humans from the environment
- C) during the Industrial Revolution with the development of the textile industry
- D) at the same time mechanized sewing needles were invented
- E) to serve primarily as an indicator of social rank and identity

6. The invention of clothing allowed early humans to ----.

- A) protect themselves and adapt to extreme environmental conditions
- B) explore their environments without relying on additional tools
- C) create long-lasting symbols of their beliefs and status
- D) begin developing the textile industry in its earliest form
- E) survive in harsh environments without relying on external protection



1. The first clothing items were designed to protect against environmental conditions.

- A) Clothing was initially created to serve decorative purposes.
- B) Early clothing was used to shield humans from harsh weather.
- C) Protective clothing emerged after humans migrated to colder regions.
- D) Environmental hazards were the least of early humans' concerns.
- E) Primitive clothing designs were unsuitable for survival.

2. Mechanized production enabled the textile industry to create complex designs more efficiently.

- A) Intricate designs became less relevant as industrialization progressed.
- B) Mechanization slowed down the textile industry by complicating designs.
- C) Automation allowed textile production to produce intricate clothing faster.
- D) Textile factories abandoned decorative designs during the Industrial Revolution.
- E) Mechanized production failed to improve the quality of clothing.

3. Archaeologists have discovered tools that indicate clothing existed thousands of years ago.

- A) The development of clothing early times remains supported by archaeological discoveries.
- B) Archaeological findings have disproven the early existence of clothing.
- C) Evidence of clothing tools suggests humans only wore fur and leaves.
- D) Sewing tools from ancient times suggest humans developed clothing millennia ago.
- E) Early tools for making clothing have not yet been found.

4. Clothing has historically been used to indicate wealth, rank, and beliefs.

- A) Throughout history, clothing has signalled status and personal values.
- B) Early clothing designs were created purely for decorative purposes.
- C) Social rank has never been a factor in clothing preferences.
- D) Clothing ceased to symbolize wealth during the Industrial Revolution.
- E) Practical clothing was always prioritized over symbolic designs.

5. Technological advancements have allowed clothing to protect against modern hazards.

- A) Protective clothing for modern industries has seen little development.
- B) Current clothing designs focus exclusively on style rather than practicality.
- C) Innovations in technology have made traditional clothing obsolete.
- D) Modern clothing shields against extreme weather, chemicals, and space environments.
- E) Sophisticated designs have eliminated the need for functional clothing.

6. Clothing remains essential for human exploration and survival.

- A) Human exploration has decelerate with the development of clothing.
- B) Clothing designs from antiquity have little impact on survival.
- C) The modern exploration industry relies on minimal protective clothing.
- D) Traditional designs continue to surpass modern clothing in effectiveness.
- E) Without clothing, humans could not explore extreme environments.



ANSWER KEY

Translation of the Passage

Yaklaşık 400.000 yıl önce, erken insanlar çıplak vücutlarını sert çevresel koşullardan koruyabilmek için bir yöntem geliştirdi—kıyafetler. Araştırmacılar, ilk kıyafetlerin hayvan kürklerinden veya vücudu soğuk, rüzgar ve yağmurdan korumak için kullanılan yapraklardan yapıldığına inanıyor. Bu yeniliğin tam olarak hangi tarihte ortaya çıktığını belirlemek zor, ancak arkeologlar yaklaşık MÖ 30.000'e tarihlenen hayvan kemiklerinden yapılmış dikiş iğneleri keşfetmişlerdir. İnsan vücut bitlerinin genetik çalışmaları, bitlerin giysilerde yaşamaya uyum sağladığını ve bu durumun kıyafetlerin yaygın olarak kullanılmaya başlanmasıyla aynı dönemde gerçekleştiğini göstermektedir. Başlangıçta bilim insanları, bitlerin yaklaşık 107.000 yıl önce evrimleştiğini düşünüyordu, ancak daha ileri araştırmalar bu olayın birkaç yüz bin yıl daha önce meydana geldiğini öne sürmektedir.

Kıyafet zamanla önemli dönüşümler geçirmiştir. Erken dönemlerde zenginlik, statü ve inançların bir göstergesi olarak kullanılan kıyafetlerin bu rolü bugün hâlâ önemini korumaktadır. Sanayi Devrimi sırasında tekstil endüstrisi mekanize edilen ilk sektörlerden biri olmuştur ve bu, daha karmaşık tasarımların daha hızlı üretilmesine olanak tanımıştır. Günümüzde ise gelişmiş teknolojiler, aşırı hava koşulları, tehlikeli kimyasallar, böcekler ve hatta uzay ortamlarına karşı koruma sağlayan özel giysilerin geliştirilmesini mümkün kılmıştır. Bu ilerlemeler olmadan, insanlığın gezegeni ve ötesini keşfetmesi ve kullanması bugünkü kadar geniş ölçekte mümkün olamazdı.

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Paragraph Questions

1. A) Enabled faster production of more decorative and complex textiles thanks to mechanization
2. B) The function of clothing, sometimes reflecting beliefs or social rank, has evolved over time
3. E) Clothing has historically served various purposes, such as signalling social status and personal beliefs
4. C) The Invention and Evolution of Clothing Over Time

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B) Vulnerable
2. B) Guard
3. A) Indicator
4. B) Complex
5. D) Functional
6. E) Observation
7. A) Automated
8. B) Ancient times

Sentence Completion Questions

1. C
2. D
3. E
4. A
5. B
6. A

The Same Meaning Questions

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. E



Great white shark known as the 'great white' is a most famous marine **predator** that wherever they **appeared** at the same time **inspires** fear and respect. Fear because it was a shark that usually attacks people and respect because it is an animal that is thanks to the ability to **survive** survived thousands of years. The largest ever-recorded great white shark in the world is known under the name Deep Blue. Deep Blue is a female, almost seven meters long (21 ft) and **around** 50 years old. Great white sharks live 70 years or more, that is three times longer than **previously** thought. Young are born of eggs, but still in their mother's womb, and, to be expected, the strongest **instantly** eat their weak brothers and sisters before they get out of the womb of their mother. They feed on penguins, fish, seals, sea lions and dolphins. A great white shark in a year can eat 11 tons of food, but if there is no food it can live **up to** three months without eating anything.



1. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Great whites lay their eggs before young are born
- B) Cannibalism starts in their mother's womb before a great white is born
- C) Most people fears the great whites because of their giant body
- D) A great white can survive more than three months without eat anything.
- E) Sharks are the most famous marine predator unlike many people think

2. From the information given in the passage one can conclude that ----.

- A) A great white shark can live 70 years or more and according to records only female ones reach this age
- B) Great whites are feared not usually attacks people but can survived thousands of years
- C) People have contrast feelings about great whites because of specie's different specialties
- D) Deep Blue is one of the largest sharks that ever recorded
- E) A great white shark has to eat up to 11 tons of food in a year

3. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) The strongest shark eat their weak brothers and sisters immediately after they are born
- B) Penguins, fish, seals, sea lions and dolphins feed on great white sharks
- C) Sharks have the ability to live thousands of years
- D) The reason why people are too feared of great whites is not clearly understood
- E) People both feared the white sharks and appreciate them for a couple of reason

4. Which is the best title of this passage?

- A) "Deep Blue" the largest white shark
- B) The most terrifying marine predator
- C) Great white sharks and their survivals
- D) Amazing facts about great white sharks
- E) Different habits and habitats of white sharks



1. Guess the meaning of “marine predator”:

- A) An animal that lives on land and hunts in forests
- B) A sea creature that hunts other animals for food
- C) A fish that eats only plants
- D) An animal that is hunted by larger sea creatures
- E) A species that avoids contact with other animals

2. Guess the meaning of “inspires”:

- A) Creates feelings of excitement
- B) Fills someone with a particular feeling or emotion
- C) Causes someone to run away in fear
- D) Pushes someone to work harder
- E) Encourages people to relax

3. Guess the meaning of “ability to survive”:

- A) The skill to live and thrive despite challenges
- B) The opportunity to live in dangerous places
- C) The lack of risk in a particular situation
- D) A need for constant protection
- E) The privilege of living without predators

4. Guess the meaning of “previously thought”:

- A) Currently believed to be true
- B) Assumed or believed in the past
- C) Proven wrong by current research
- D) Never considered before
- E) A theory without evidence

5. Guess the meaning of “instantly”:

- A) Slowly over time
- B) Gradually with effort
- C) Immediately or at once
- D) After some hesitation
- E) Only under certain conditions

6. Guess the meaning of “scarce”:

- A) Rare or in short supply
- B) Readily available everywhere
- C) Too abundant to manage
- D) Dangerous or harmful
- E) Common and easy to find



1. Great white sharks are known for their remarkable adaptability, which is one reason why ----.

- A) they are feared more than any other predator
- B) they have survived for thousands of years
- C) their population has been steadily decreasing
- D) they cannot live for more than 20 years
- E) they primarily feed on large mammals

2. Unlike most other marine predators, great white sharks can survive for several months ----.

- A) as long as they consume enough food regularly
- B) without eating anything if food is unavailable
- C) because they consume 11 tons of food daily
- D) due to their ability to avoid dangerous situations
- E) only if they stay close to coastal areas

3. Deep Blue, the largest recorded great white shark, ----.

- A) was discovered to have lived for more than a century
- B) is a female that measures nearly seven meters in length
- C) is well known for being the most dangerous predator in the ocean
- D) has been studied extensively for its unique hunting patterns
- E) feeds primarily on seals and penguins in shallow waters

4. Great white sharks inspire fear among humans ----.

- A) even though they rarely interact with people in the wild
- B) because their diet mainly consists of marine mammals
- C) due to their incredible strength and long lifespan
- D) since they are often seen in coastal fishing areas
- E) because they are known to occasionally attack humans

5. The unique feeding habits of great white sharks include ----.

- A) consuming up to 11 tons of food annually
- B) avoiding seals and other marine mammals
- C) hunting only during the night to stay hidden
- D) traveling long distances to find food sources
- E) surviving for years without eating

6. Scientists have discovered that great white sharks ----.

- A) have far shorter lifespan than previously believed
- B) are capable of living over 70 years
- C) tend to avoid humans whenever possible
- D) can only survive in shallow coastal waters
- E) eat more food than any other marine predator



1. Great white sharks inspire both fear and respect.

- A) Great white sharks are feared because they are dangerous and respected because they are rare.
- B) People admire great white sharks for their strength but are not afraid of them.
- C) Great white sharks cause both fear due to their attacks and respect for their survival skills.
- D) Most people are neither afraid of nor respectful toward great white sharks.
- E) Great white sharks are respected for their size but feared only by marine animals.

2. Deep Blue is a female great white shark that is almost seven meters long and about 50 years old.

- A) Deep Blue is a young shark of average size for a great white.
- B) Deep Blue is one of the largest and oldest recorded great white sharks.
- C) Deep Blue is a large shark, but her exact age is unknown.
- D) Deep Blue is one of the youngest and smallest sharks recorded.
- E) Deep Blue is a male shark known for its length and age.

3. Great white sharks can live up to 70 years or more, which is three times longer than was previously believed.

- A) Scientists recently discovered that great whites have a shorter lifespan than expected.
- B) Great whites were once thought to live for around 70 years, but this is no longer true.
- C) Research has shown that great white sharks live far longer than previously estimated.
- D) Great white sharks only live for three decades before dying.
- E) It is now proven that only female great whites live 70 years or more.

4. In their mother's womb, the strongest great white shark offspring eat their weaker siblings before being born.

- A) Great white shark young compete and fight for survival before birth.
- B) Great white shark mothers feed their young while they are still in the womb.
- C) The weakest great white shark offspring survive longer in the womb.
- D) Great white sharks only eat their siblings after birth.
- E) Great white shark offspring live peacefully together in the womb.

5. A great white shark can survive up to three months without eating anything if food is scarce.

- A) Great white sharks eat only once every three months.
- B) When food is unavailable, great white sharks can live without eating for months.
- C) Great white sharks starve to death if they do not eat every three months.
- D) It is impossible for great white sharks to survive without regular food.
- E) Great white sharks never face food shortages in the ocean.

6. Great white sharks can eat up to 11 tons of food in a year.

- A) A single great white shark consumes as much as 11 tons of food annually.
- B) Great white sharks eat a small amount of food each year.
- C) Great white sharks consume far less than other marine predators.
- D) Most great white sharks can eat much more than 11 tons in a year.
- E) Great white sharks eat about 11 tons of food in their entire lifetime.

Yavrular, annenin rahmindeki yumurtalardan çıkar, ancak beklenebileceği üzere, en güçlü olanlar rahimden çıkmadan önce zayıf kardeşlerini hemen yerler. Büyük beyaz köpekbalıkları penguenler, balıklar, foklar, deniz aslanları ve yunuslarla beslenir. Bir büyük beyaz köpekbalığı yılda 11 ton yiyecek tüketebilir, ancak yiyecek bulunmadığında hiçbir şey yemeden üç aya kadar hayatta kalabilir.

1. C) Great white sharks cause both fear due to their attacks and respect for their survival skills.
2. B) Deep Blue is one of the largest and oldest recorded great white sharks.
3. C) Research has shown that great white sharks live far longer than previously estimated.
4. A) Great white shark young compete and fight for survival before birth.
5. B) When food is unavailable, great white sharks can live without eating for months.
6. A) A single great white shark consumes as much as 11 tons of food annually.



In the past decade, bugs have become a familiar sight on dinner tables. One reason for this is they are a great source of protein. Another reason is that people are concerned about the environment. Traditional livestock farming is **detrimental** to the environment as it is generally unsustainable. Raising insects is much more environmentally friendly. One kilogram of insect protein needs about 10 per cent of the feed, water and land used to produce the same amount of beef. Experts say farming insects is better for the environment than raising livestock. A final reason we may have to eat insects is because of the rise in the world's population. By 2050 this is expected to be 9.8 billion, up from the current 7.7 billion. The insect farming industry is growing quickly. There are hundreds of companies worldwide creating meals made from bugs. Many supermarkets around the world now stock food made from insects. There are vending machines in Tokyo, Japan where you can purchase a can of insect snacks. The menu includes dried tarantula and scorpions. However, not everyone is excited by the idea of insects as food.



1. According to the passage ----.

- A) today's world, population rise is the biggest reason why people turn to eat bugs
- B) dried tarantula is the most preferable one among insect eaters in Tokyo, Japan
- C) insect farming has become popular over the last decade
- D) people choose to eat bugs not because they care about environment but know that its protein value
- E) both raising and eating bugs are more environmentally good compared to raising livestock

2. One can understand from the passage clearly that ----.

- A) vending machines menu in Tokyo includes can of insects such as: snake, tarantula and scorpions
- B) A lot of supermarkets around the world have vending machines
- C) one kilogram of insects protein needs 10 percent of the feed, water and land used to produce the same amount of beef
- D) not all people over excited by the idea of insect as a food
- E) world's population is expected between to be around 7.7 billion to 9.8 billion by 2050

3. What is the synonym of the underlined word "detrimental" in the passage ----.

- A) unhealthy
- B) notorious
- C) contaminative
- D) noisome
- E) fusty

4. What is the most suitable title for the passage?

- A) Insects: A Sustainable Solution for the Future
- B) Environmental Issues in Traditional Livestock Farming
- C) Population Growth and Food Scarcity
- D) Cultural Resistance to Unusual Foods
- E) The Science of Protein-Rich Diets



1. What is the meaning of the word “detrimental” as used in the passage?

- A) Beneficial
- B) Harmful
- C) Expensive
- D) Sustainable
- E) Ordinary

2. The word “unsustainable” in the context of the passage is closest in meaning to:

- A) Infeasible
- B) Efficient
- C) Eco-friendly
- D) Adaptable
- E) Affordable

3. The phrase “rise in the world’s population” suggests:

- A) The population is decreasing rapidly.
- B) The population is expected to increase significantly.
- C) The population remains stable over time.
- D) There are fluctuations in the population growth rate.
- E) The population has already peaked.

4. The term “environmentally friendly” is best understood as:

- A) Destructive to natural habitats.
- B) Opposed to environmental protection.
- C) Indifferent to ecological concerns.
- D) Beneficial for the environment.
- E) Focused on personal benefits.

5. In the passage, the word “protein” most likely refers to:

- A) A complex carbohydrate found in plants.
- B) A harmful substance in certain foods.
- C) A nutrient essential for human growth and repair.
- D) A type of insect commonly consumed.
- E) A mineral found in the soil.

6. The word “familiar” in the first sentence is closest in meaning to:

- A) Strange
- B) Foreign
- C) Common
- D) Innovative
- E) Complicated

7. The phrase “vending machines” in the passage refers to:

- A) Tools for preparing food in restaurants.
- B) Machines that recycle old cans and bottles.
- C) Automated ticket dispensers at bus stations.
- D) Machines used for producing insect-based snacks.
- E) Automated devices for purchasing snacks or items.

8. The word “supermarkets” in the context of the passage implies:

- A) Outdoor markets in urban areas.
- B) Shops specializing in exotic foods.
- C) Large retail stores selling various goods.
- D) Farmers’ markets with organic products.
- E) Small shops that sell local produce.

9. The term “livestock farming” is best understood as:

- A) Growing plants and crops for food.
- B) Using machinery for agricultural work.
- C) Collecting insects for consumption.
- D) Fishing and aquaculture activities.
- E) Raising animals for food or products.

10. The phrase “by 2050” in the context of the passage indicates:

- A) A statement about environmental issues in the future.
- B) A historical reference to the world’s population in the past.
- C) An inaccurate estimate of current population trends.
- D) A prediction about the population growth by a specific year.
- E) A goal for reducing the world’s population.



1. The growing popularity of insect-based foods can be attributed to their high protein content and ----.

- A) the cultural resistance to eating bugs in many countries
- B) their capacity to provide an environmentally friendly alternative to traditional livestock
- C) the lack of interest from consumers in urban areas
- D) their low acceptance rates in supermarkets worldwide
- E) their significant contribution to the extinction of certain species

2. By 2050, the world's population is expected to increase significantly, which will ----.

- A) solve the problems related to global food scarcity
- B) encourage many countries to adopt insect farming as a sustainable solution
- C) ensure the complete elimination of livestock farming
- D) result in a decreased need for alternative protein sources like insects
- E) decrease the environmental impact of food production

3. Insect farming is often preferred over livestock farming because ----.

- A) governments do not regulate the production of insect-based foods
- B) it faces no cultural or societal barriers in any part of the world
- C) it provides a more luxurious source of protein for consumers
- D) traditional farming methods are becoming increasingly popular
- E) it requires significantly less feed, water, and land to produce the same amount of protein

4. Although insect-based foods have become more common, ----.

- A) some people still struggle to accept them as part of their diet
- B) they remain the primary food source in most developed nations
- C) they are universally welcomed and consumed without hesitation
- D) vending machines selling insect snacks are now banned in many countries
- E) their environmental benefits are largely ignored by experts

5. One of the main reasons why insect farming is seen as a sustainable practice is that ----.

- A) it is less harmful to the environment than traditional livestock farming
- B) it produces fewer nutrients compared to other food sources
- C) the insects are consumed exclusively in rural areas
- D) it contributes to global deforestation and pollution
- E) it depends heavily on the use of expensive agricultural technology

6. In Tokyo, vending machines that sell insect snacks ----.

- A) only include items like dried fruits and vegetables
- B) are rarely used due to the lack of interest in such products
- C) have become a unique way to introduce alternative foods to consumers
- D) have been criticized for their negative environmental impact
- E) are banned from offering exotic items like tarantulas and scorpions



1. Traditional livestock farming requires significantly more resources compared to insect farming.

- A) Insect farming uses fewer resources than traditional livestock farming.
- B) Traditional farming methods are less resource-intensive than insect farming.
- C) Both livestock and insect farming demand equal amounts of resources.
- D) Raising insects is as unsustainable as raising livestock.
- E) Livestock farming is more environmentally friendly than insect farming.

2. Insect-based foods have gained popularity due to their nutritional value and environmental benefits.

- A) People prefer insect-based foods for their taste rather than their sustainability.
- B) The appeal of insect-based foods lies in their high nutrition and eco-friendliness.
- C) Insect-based foods have no significant environmental or health benefits.
- D) Their popularity stems from cultural factors, not nutritional value.
- E) People dislike insect-based foods despite their nutritional advantages.

3. Many people remain hesitant to accept insects as a regular part of their diet.

- A) Insects are universally accepted as a primary food source.
- B) Some people still struggle with the idea of eating insects regularly.
- C) Most people consider insects a common and traditional meal.
- D) Insects are consumed globally without any hesitation or resistance.
- E) The majority of people have completely embraced eating insects.

4. Raising insects for food has a significantly lower environmental impact than traditional livestock farming.

- A) Insect farming is more harmful to the environment than livestock farming.
- B) Traditional livestock farming has an environmental impact similar to insect farming.
- C) The environmental benefits of insect farming outweigh those of livestock farming.
- D) Livestock farming is better for the environment than insect farming.
- E) Both insect farming and livestock farming are equally unsustainable.



ANSWER KEY

Translation of the Passage

Son on yılda, böcekler yemek masalarında alışıldık bir manzara haline geldi. Bunun bir nedeni, harika bir protein kaynağı olmalarıdır. Bir diğer nedeni ise insanların çevre konusunda endişe duymalarıdır. Geleneksel hayvancılık, genellikle sürdürülebilir olmadığı için çevreye zarar vermektedir. Böcek yetiştirmek ise çevre açısından çok daha dost canlısıdır. Bir kilogram böcek proteini üretmek, aynı miktarda sığır eti üretmek için gereken yem, su ve arazinin yaklaşık yüzde 10'una ihtiyaç duyar. Uzmanlar, böcek yetiştiriciliğinin hayvancılığa göre çevre için daha iyi olduğunu söylüyor. Böcek yememiz gerekebilecek son bir neden de dünya nüfusundaki artıştır. 2050 yılına kadar nüfusun mevcut 7.7 milyardan 9.8 milyara yükselmesi bekleniyor. Böcek yetiştiriciliği sektörü hızla büyüyor. Dünya genelinde yüzlerce şirket, böceklerden yapılan yemekler üretiyor. Dünya genelindeki birçok süpermarkette böceklerden yapılmış yiyecekler bulunmaktadır. Japonya'nın Tokyo kentindeki otomatlarda böcek atıştırmalıkları içeren kutular satın alabilirsiniz. Menüde kurutulmuş tarantula ve akrepler de bulunuyor. Ancak, herkes böceklerin yiyecek olarak düşünülmesi fikrine sıcak bakmıyor.

NOTES

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Paragraph Questions

1. E) both raising and eating bugs are more environmentally good compared to raising livestock.
2. D) not all people over excited by the idea of insect as a food.
3. C) contaminative
4. A) Insects: A Sustainable Solution for the Future

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B) Harmful
2. A) Infeasible
3. A) The population is decreasing rapidly.
4. D) Beneficial for the environment.
5. B) A nutrient essential for human growth and repair.
6. C) Common
7. E) Automated devices for purchasing snacks or items.
8. C) Large retail stores selling various goods.
9. E) Raising animals for food or products.
10. D) A prediction about the population growth by a specific year.

Sentence Completion Questions

1. B
2. D
3. E
4. A
5. A
6. C

The Same Meaning Questions

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C



For many, pizza is the ultimate comfort food. In addition to being affordable and accessible, it's also very **versatile** and is a great dish to enjoy during house parties, in a bar, on game nights or lazy Saturday afternoons. However, too much of a good thing can also be bad. In this case, "regular pizza" can be bad for your health. But why? Is pizza unhealthy? Well, if we're talking about "regular pizza," then yes. Eating pizza every day may sound like a dream come true for many of us, but most of the pizzas we buy are considered junk food because of the high amount of refined carbohydrates, fat and sodium that it contains. This comes from the pizza crust, which is made from refined flour and has no fiber, vitamins or minerals. Eating refined flour increases your visceral abdominal fat, which puts you at risk of developing type 2 diabetes, heart disease, even breast cancer. The cheese in pizza is also high in saturated fat, which increases your risk of developing high cholesterol and heart disease. Adding meat to your pizza also results in more saturated fat. Eating too much food rich in saturated fat can be addictive, leading to more unhealthy habits. Pizza is also high in sodium, which can be harmful when consumed in excessive amounts.



1. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Eating pizza definitely like a dream come true for most people
- B) Regular pizza is much healthier than other junk foods
- C) Ingredients of the pizza are also as bad for one's health as pizza crust
- D) Pizza is an affordable and accessible meal for all people
- E) People choose to eat more pizza during house party than in a bar or game nights

2. It is stated in the passage that the word "versatile" explains ----.

- A) the differences between regular and uncommon pizza
- B) how pizza can be addictive and leading unhealthy habits
- C) the multipurpose consumption of pizza and variety of its uses
- D) the bad effects of pizza crust and its health related problems
- E) why people shouldn't eat regular pizza excessive amount

3. One can infer from the passage that pizza ----.

- A) can be very appetizing and affordable for all people but should be carefully consumed
- B) not all pizza types could be unhealthy for people
- C) puts you at risk of type 2 diabetes, heart disease, cholesterol, even breast cancer
- D) have to be consumed less compared to other junk foods because of its addictive content
- E) should not contain any process meat if you want to make it healthier

4. What could be the 'best title' for the passage?

- A) The Surprising Health Benefits of Pizza
- B) Why Pizza is the Ultimate Comfort Food
- C) The Hidden Dangers of Eating Regular Pizza
- D) How to Make Healthier Pizza Choices
- E) The Evolution of Pizza as a Global Dish

Guess the Meaning Questions



VOCABULARY

1. What does the word “accessible” in the passage most likely mean?

- A) Expensive
- B) Convenient
- C) Exclusive
- D) Impractical
- E) Rare

2. The word “versatile” in the passage is closest in meaning to:

- A) Single-purpose
- B) Adaptable
- C) Complex
- D) Confined
- E) Limited

3. The word “refined” as used in the context of “refined flour” most likely means:

- A) Processed
- B) Natural
- C) Raw
- D) Organic
- E) Unfiltered

4. The word “addictive” in the passage can best be understood as:

- A) Harmful
- B) Enjoyable
- C) Habit-forming
- D) Disgusting
- E) Controllable

5. What does the word “excessive” in the passage most likely mean?

- A) Minimal
- B) Reasonable
- C) Too much
- D) Insufficient
- E) Restricted

6. The word “visceral” in the passage refers to:

- A) Internal
- B) Superficial
- C) Skeletal
- D) Digestive
- E) External

7. What is the meaning of “sodium” as used in the context of pizza ingredients?

- A) A type of fat
- B) A type of protein
- C) A mineral
- D) A carbohydrate
- E) A sugar

8. The word “detrimental” in the passage can best be understood as:

- A) Beneficial
- B) Dangerous
- C) Mild
- D) Neutral
- E) Encouraging

9. The phrase “leading to more unhealthy habits” implies:

- A) Preventing poor eating practices
- B) Causing additional bad behaviors
- C) Replacing other health issues
- D) Correcting poor nutrition choices
- E) Reducing reliance on processed foods

10. The term “saturated fat” in the passage refers to:

- A) A healthy type of nutrient
- B) A harmful type of fat
- C) A type of protein in cheese
- D) A sugar in refined flour
- E) A source of fiber



1. Pizza is often considered an ideal comfort food because ----.

- A) it is unhealthy and full of saturated fat
- B) it is affordable, accessible, and versatile for various occasions
- C) it contains high levels of refined carbohydrates and sodium
- D) its crust is made from refined flour, which lacks nutrients
- E) it puts people at risk of type 2 diabetes and heart disease

2. The health risks associated with eating pizza frequently are mainly due to ----.

- A) its affordability and accessibility for consumers
- B) the lack of refined carbohydrates in its crust
- C) the high levels of sodium, fat, and refined flour it contains
- D) its versatility as a meal during house parties
- E) the fiber and vitamins found in its ingredients

3. Refined flour, which is used to make pizza crusts, is unhealthy because ----.

- A) it has no fiber, vitamins, or minerals and increases visceral fat
- B) it enhances the flavor of the pizza and attracts consumers
- C) it is the healthiest option compared to whole grain alternatives
- D) it prevents health risks like type 2 diabetes and heart disease
- E) it reduces the risk of addiction to saturated fat

4. One of the reasons for the growing popularity of pizza is ----.

- A) the variety of nutrients it provides for a balanced diet
- B) its affordable price and suitability for different occasions
- C) the lack of sodium and fat in its ingredients
- D) its significant health benefits compared to other junk foods
- E) its ability to reduce the risk of high cholesterol

5. Eating foods high in saturated fat, like cheese and processed meat on pizza, can ----.

- A) reduce the risk of developing high cholesterol and heart disease
- B) increase the chances of addiction and unhealthy eating habits
- C) be a healthier alternative to refined carbohydrates in the crust
- D) decrease visceral fat and prevent type 2 diabetes
- E) promote better heart health and longevity

6. Consuming pizza high in saturated fat and sodium can lead to ----.

- A) improved heart health and cholesterol levels
- B) stronger bones and muscles
- C) decreased risk of type 2 diabetes
- D) enhanced nutritional balance
- E) addiction and unhealthy eating habits



1. Eating pizza regularly may lead to health problems because of its high content of refined flour, fat, and sodium.

- A) Consuming pizza frequently can be harmful due to its unhealthy ingredients.
- B) Pizza is considered healthy if consumed in moderation despite its refined flour content.
- C) The nutritional value of pizza is high, making it a good choice for regular consumption.
- D) Pizza's refined flour and sodium content help prevent various health problems.
- E) Pizza is an ideal food for daily consumption due to its balanced nutrients

2. Pizza crust made from refined flour lacks fiber, vitamins, and minerals, contributing to its unhealthiness

- A) Pizza crust made from refined flour has no impact on health.
- B) Pizza crust is healthy as it contains fiber and essential vitamins.
- C) Refined flour is known for its high nutritional value in pizza crust.
- D) The refined flour in pizza crust helps in preventing health issues.
- E) The absence of nutrients in refined flour makes pizza crust unhealthy.

3. The cheese and processed meat on pizza can lead to an increased risk of heart disease and high cholesterol.

- A) Eating pizza regularly has no effect on heart disease or cholesterol levels.
- B) Processed meat on pizza is a healthy choice for preventing heart disease.
- C) The combination of cheese and meat on pizza reduces cholesterol levels.
- D) Consuming pizza toppings like cheese and processed meat can harm one's health.
- E) Pizza toppings are beneficial for heart health and lowering cholesterol.

4. Pizza is a versatile dish that can be enjoyed in various settings, such as house parties and game nights.

- A) The versatility of pizza makes it unsuitable for most social gatherings.
- B) Pizza is typically consumed during formal events rather than casual settings.
- C) People rarely eat pizza during events like game nights or house parties.
- D) Pizza is a specialized dish meant for a limited range of events.
- E) Pizza is suitable for many occasions, including casual and social gatherings.

5. High consumption of saturated fat from pizza toppings can lead to unhealthy eating habits.

- A) Eating foods rich in saturated fat from pizza can encourage poor dietary patterns.
- B) Saturated fat on pizza prevents the development of bad eating habits.
- C) Pizza toppings with saturated fat improve overall dietary health.
- D) Consuming saturated fat reduces the risk of forming unhealthy habits.
- E) Pizza toppings have no impact on one's eating behavior.

6. The popularity of pizza is partly due to its affordability and accessibility.

- A) People rarely eat pizza because it is expensive and inaccessible.
- B) Pizza's popularity has declined due to its high cost and lack of availability.
- C) Pizza is loved in some measure because it is inexpensive and easy to find.
- D) Pizza is only popular in areas where it is affordable but hard to find.
- E) Accessibility and affordability do not contribute to pizza's appeal.

NOTES

1. A
2. E
3. D
4. E
5. A
6. C



The past 30 years have brought significant advancements in understanding the causes of Alzheimer's disease. Researchers believe two proteins, amyloid and tau, are responsible for its development. The prevailing hypothesis suggests that when amyloid reaches a critical threshold in the brain, it initiates the accumulation of the more harmful tau protein. This idea has prompted numerous clinical trials aimed at testing drugs and vaccines to remove amyloid and tau in hopes of improving or preventing dementia. Unfortunately, the outcomes have been discouraging. Even when amyloid was successfully removed, studies in dementia patients showed no significant improvement. In one notable case, a vaccine cleared amyloid from patients' brains, but they still died with severe dementia. Additionally, research on individuals genetically predisposed to Alzheimer's has found that changes leading to the disease can begin as early as 25 years before symptoms appear. A logical conclusion is that treatments in drug trials may have failed because they were administered too late in the progression of the disease. This understanding has shifted focus to early intervention, with new treatments being tested at stages where amyloid is widespread in the brain, but other dementia symptoms have not yet emerged. Techniques like spinal taps and brain scans confirm amyloid levels in these early stages. However, evidence indicates that irreversible damage may already be occurring, even at this point. Further studies show that individuals who are accumulating amyloid at an accelerated pace, but have not yet reached the critical threshold, already exhibit brain changes associated with dementia, such as declines in cognitive ability.



1. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) the removal of tau and amyloid proteins has successfully prevented dementia in clinical trials
- B) slowing down amyloid accumulation in the brain helps reduce dementia symptoms
- C) scientists have debated many competing theories about Alzheimer's causes over the past 30 years
- D) the leading theory about amyloid and tau proteins proved inadequate after clinical trials on patients
- E) removing tau protein from the brain using drugs has worsened Alzheimer's symptoms

2. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) early symptoms of Alzheimer's may emerge at least 25 years before the disease fully develops, offering opportunities for early treatment
- B) removing amyloid protein from the brain has proven ineffective because genes alone are responsible for Alzheimer's
- C) treating Alzheimer's at the stage where amyloid builds up but other symptoms are absent could be beneficial
- D) methods like brain scans and spinal taps used for early Alzheimer's detection may harm patients irreversibly
- E) genetic changes causing Alzheimer's typically begin over 20 years before visible symptoms develop

3. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) amyloid and tau proteins are harmless separately but become toxic together, driving Alzheimer's progression
- B) some trial participants did not recover because their amyloid levels had not yet reached the critical threshold
- C) even in the absence of visible Alzheimer's symptoms, early amyloid buildup can result in irreversible brain damage
- D) clinical tests conducted at the early amyloid stage have produced promising results for treating dementia
- E) Alzheimer's caused by non-genetic factors can potentially be cured with combined drug treatments

4. What could be the 'best title' for the passage?

- A) How Alzheimer's Disease Begins
- B) New Theories About Alzheimer's Causes
- C) Early Cognitive Changes Linked to Dementia
- D) Investigating the Causes of Alzheimer's Disease
- E) The Role of Key Proteins in Alzheimer's Development



1. What does “prevailing” most likely mean in the passage?

“The prevailing hypothesis suggests that when amyloid reaches a critical threshold in the brain, it initiates the accumulation of the more harmful tau protein.”

- A) Outdated
- B) Current
- C) Established
- D) Dominant
- E) Temporary

2. What does “discouraging” mean in the passage?

“Unfortunately, the outcomes have been discouraging.”

- A) Encouraging
- B) Disappointing
- C) Misleading
- D) Promising
- E) Complex

3. What does “notable” mean in the context of the passage?

“In one notable case, a vaccine cleared amyloid from patients’ brains, but they still died with severe dementia.”

- A) Insignificant
- B) Exceptional
- C) Memorable
- D) Clear
- E) Negligible

4. What does “predisposed” most likely mean in the passage?

“Research on individuals genetically predisposed to Alzheimer’s has found that changes leading to the disease can begin as early as 25 years before symptoms appear.”

- A) Unlikely
- B) Resistant
- C) Inclined
- D) Determined
- E) Opposed

5. What does “irreversible” mean in the passage?

“Evidence indicates that irreversible damage may already be occurring, even at this point.”

- A) Temporary
- B) Partial
- C) Significant
- D) Unchangeable
- E) Diminished

6. What does “cognitive” refer to in the passage?

“Individuals who are accumulating amyloid at an accelerated pace already exhibit brain changes associated with dementia, such as declines in cognitive ability.”

- A) Emotional
- B) Mental
- C) Physical
- D) Social
- E) Behavioral

7. What does “threshold” mean in the passage?

“When amyloid reaches a critical threshold in the brain, it initiates the accumulation of the more harmful tau protein.”

- A) Limit
- B) Increase
- C) Barrier
- D) Decline
- E) Opening

8. What does “accumulating” mean in the context of the passage?

“Individuals who are accumulating amyloid at an accelerated pace already exhibit brain changes.”

- A) Increasing
- B) Reducing
- C) Organizing
- D) Studying
- E) Preserving



1. The leading theory about Alzheimer's disease is that ----.

- A) amyloid accumulation triggers the buildup of toxic tau protein
- B) tau protein is harmless when not combined with amyloid
- C) symptoms appear decades after amyloid levels stabilize
- D) tau protein levels are unaffected by genetic mutations
- E) amyloid does not play a significant role in dementia

2. Research suggests that the failure of past dementia treatments may be because ----.

- A) patients were treated too late in the progression of the disease
- B) amyloid levels in the brain were not reduced enough
- C) tau proteins cannot be removed by existing medications
- D) the genetic basis of Alzheimer's was not fully understood
- E) early symptoms were ignored by researchers

3. New studies are focusing on individuals who ----.

- A) already display severe cognitive decline caused by tau protein
- B) show no symptoms but have high levels of amyloid in the brain
- C) have no amyloid accumulation but are genetically predisposed
- D) experience significant memory loss without amyloid buildup
- E) are resistant to the effects of amyloid and tau proteins

4. Evidence suggests that by the time amyloid levels are high, ----.

- A) patients start recovering from early-stage Alzheimer's
- B) tau protein begins to decline naturally
- C) irreversible damage may already have occurred in the brain
- D) amyloid stops contributing to dementia symptoms
- E) brain scans show no significant changes

5. Techniques such as spinal taps and brain scans are used to ----.

- A) treat individuals already experiencing severe symptoms
- B) remove tau protein from patients' brains
- C) prevent irreversible damage caused by dementia
- D) detect amyloid accumulation in the early stages of the disease
- E) analyze the genetic mutations responsible for Alzheimer's

6. Individuals accumulating amyloid at an accelerated pace ----.

- A) exhibit early signs of dementia-related brain changes
- B) show no significant mental or cognitive decline
- C) are resistant to developing Alzheimer's disease
- D) have higher survival rates than other patients
- E) respond better to existing treatments



1. Amyloid accumulation in the brain triggers the buildup of the more harmful tau protein.

- A) High tau protein levels reduce the risk of Alzheimer's.
- B) Tau protein prevents amyloid from reaching dangerous levels in the brain.
- C) Both amyloid and tau proteins accumulate independently in the brain.
- D) Amyloid buildup in the brain leads to the development of toxic tau protein.
- E) Amyloid accumulation in the brain halts tau protein buildup.

2. Studies suggest dementia treatments may fail because patients are treated too late in the disease process.

- A) Early treatment methods are less effective in preventing dementia.
- B) Delaying treatment does not affect the progression of Alzheimer's disease.
- C) Treating patients earlier in the disease process may improve the success of dementia treatments.
- D) Drug trials focused on early intervention have failed to produce results.
- E) Dementia treatments work equally well regardless of the timing.

3. Research shows changes linked to dementia begin up to 25 years before symptoms appear.

- A) Changes in the brain are unrelated to the onset of dementia symptoms.
- B) Dementia symptoms usually appear shortly after brain changes occur.
- C) Genetic mutations cause dementia to develop much faster than expected.
- D) Symptoms of Alzheimer's appear well after the brain has stopped changing.
- E) Dementia-related brain changes can occur decades before the first symptoms arise.

4. Techniques such as spinal taps and brain scans are used to confirm amyloid levels.

- A) Brain scans and spinal taps help verify the presence of amyloid in the brain.
- B) Spinal taps remove amyloid from patients' brains to treat dementia.
- C) Amyloid buildup cannot be detected using current scanning methods.
- D) Brain scans show that tau protein levels are unrelated to amyloid accumulation.
- E) Spinal taps are ineffective in diagnosing Alzheimer's disease.

5. Patients without symptoms but with accelerated amyloid buildup show early brain changes.

- A) Rapid amyloid buildup prevents significant brain changes from occurring.
- B) Individuals with rapid amyloid accumulation exhibit initial signs of dementia.
- C) Brain changes only appear after symptoms of dementia develop.
- D) Amyloid buildup has no effect on early-stage dementia.
- E) Accelerated amyloid accumulation is unrelated to cognitive changes.

6. Past dementia drug trials have shown disappointing results.

- A) Previous treatments for dementia have largely failed to improve patient outcomes.
- B) Most dementia treatments have successfully reversed early brain changes.
- C) Clinical trials for dementia drugs show consistent improvements in patients.
- D) Dementia treatments have eliminated tau protein but not amyloid.
- E) Drug trials for dementia have not yet been conducted on patients.



ANSWER KEY

Translation of the Passage

Son 30 yıl, Alzheimer hastalığının nedenlerini anlamada önemli ilerlemeler getirdi. Araştırmacılar, iki proteinin – amiloid ve tau – hastalığın gelişiminden sorumlu olduğuna inanıyor. Yaygın hipoteze göre, beyin amiloidin kritik bir eşiğe ulaştığında, daha zararlı olan tau proteininin birikimini başlatır. Bu fikir, amiloid ve tau'yu ortadan kaldırarak bunama belirtilerini iyileştirme veya önleme umuduyla ilaçlar ve aşılar üzerinde yapılan çok sayıda klinik denemeyi teşvik etmiştir. Ancak, sonuçlar cesaret kırıcı olmuştur. Amiloid başarıyla temizlendiğinde bile, demans hastalarında yapılan çalışmalar önemli bir iyileşme göstermemiştir. Dikkat çeken bir vakada, bir aşı hastaların beyinlerinden amiloidi temizlemiş, ancak hastalar yine de şiddetli demansla hayatlarını kaybetmiştir.

Ayrıca, genetik olarak Alzheimer'a yatkın bireylerde yapılan araştırmalar, hastalığa yol açan değişikliklerin semptomlar ortaya çıkmadan 25 yıl önce başlayabileceğini göstermiştir. Mantıklı bir sonuç, ilaç denemelerindeki tedavilerin, hastalığın ilerleyişinin çok geç bir aşamasında uygulanmış olması nedeniyle başarısız olmuş olabileceğidir. Bu anlayış, odak noktasını erken müdahaleye kaydırmıştır ve yeni tedaviler, amiloidin beyinde yaygın olduğu ancak diğer demans belirtilerinin henüz ortaya çıkmadığı aşamalarda test edilmektedir. Omurilik sıvısı analizleri ve beyin taramaları gibi teknikler, bu erken aşamalarda amiloid seviyelerini doğrulamaktadır. Bununla birlikte, kanıtlar, bu noktada bile geri dönüşü olmayan hasarların meydana gelmeye başladığını göstermektedir. Daha ileri çalışmalar, amiloidi hızla biriktiren, ancak kritik eşiğe henüz ulaşmamış bireylerin, bilişsel yeteneklerdeki düşüşler gibi demansla ilişkili beyin değişiklikleri sergilediğini ortaya koymaktadır.

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Paragraph Questions

1. D) The leading theory about amyloid and tau proteins proved inadequate after clinical trials on patients.
2. E) Genetic changes causing Alzheimer's typically begin over 20 years before visible symptoms develop.
3. C) Even in the absence of visible Alzheimer's symptoms, early amyloid buildup can result in irreversible brain damage.
4. A) How Alzheimer's Disease Begins.

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. D) Dominant
2. B) Disappointing
3. C) Memorable
4. C) Inclined
5. D) Unchangeable
6. B) Mental
7. A) Limit
8. E) Preserving

Sentence Completion Questions

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. A

The Same Meaning Questions

1. D
2. C
3. E
4. A
5. B
6. A



When we take drugs, some may pass through our bodies unchanged and end up flushed down the toilet. These substances are not removed by sewage treatment processes and eventually flow into rivers and streams. To investigate how medications or pharmaceuticals infiltrate aquatic species, Jessica Thompson at Griffith University in Australia and her team examined various insects and spiders from six waterways near Brisbane. The researchers identified traces of 72 medications in the invertebrates. Higher concentrations were found in organisms close to wastewater treatment plants, but even remote areas showed smaller amounts. Thompson hypothesizes that aquatic insects such as larvae and beetles absorb these pollutants while living underwater, and predators like spiders, which eat them after they emerge, become contaminated as well. Other predators in the ecosystem, including birds, bats, frogs, and fish, might also be indirectly exposed. Her team calculated that platypuses and trout feeding on insects in polluted areas could ingest anti-depressant levels up to half the dose prescribed to humans. Although the full effects remain unknown, earlier studies suggest that anti-depressants reduce fish's ability to evade predators and make male birds less likely to sing to attract mates.



1. What can be inferred from the passage about pharmaceuticals?

- A) They are likely to pose a danger to aquatic ecosystems when they are not eliminated in wastewater treatment.
- B) Medications processed during sewage treatment still affect aquatic life and insects.
- C) Excessive pharmaceutical use by humans does not significantly harm water ecosystems.
- D) Aquatic contamination only occurs near wastewater plants and not in remote waterways.
- E) Invertebrates remain unaffected by pharmaceuticals present in wastewater.

2. What does Thompson suggest about contamination in aquatic systems?

- A) It mainly affects the larvae stage of insects rather than adult spiders and beetles.
- B) It can influence a broad range of predators, even those living on land.
- C) It results from overuse of 72 medications that fail to be absorbed by humans.
- D) It is more common in pristine environments than in polluted urban areas.
- E) It leads to the rapid extinction of species such as trout and platypuses.

3. What is mentioned in the passage about anti-depressants?

- A) They disrupt interactions between male and female spiders.
- B) They make fish more susceptible to predation.
- C) They cause behavioral changes in platypuses similar to humans.
- D) They do not significantly affect insects living in the water.
- E) They have fewer negative effects on aquatic animals compared to other drugs.

4. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A) Tracking Medications in Aquatic Ecosystems
- B) Effective Strategies for Wastewater Treatment
- C) Pharmaceutical Pollution in Rivers and Streams
- D) When Medications Turn into Pollutants
- E) How Medical Waste Affects Predators and Prey



1. What does the word “concentrations” most likely mean in the passage?

“Higher concentrations were found in organisms close to wastewater treatment plants.”

- A) Levels
- B) Reductions
- C) Types
- D) Causes
- E) Sources

2. What does “contaminated” mean in the passage?

“Predators like spiders, which eat them after they emerge, become contaminated as well.”

- A) Cleaned
- B) Infected
- C) Destroyed
- D) Removed
- E) Transferred

3. What does “ingest” most likely mean in the passage?

“Platypuses and trout feeding on insects in polluted areas could ingest anti-depressant levels.”

- A) Consume
- B) Reject
- C) Avoid
- D) Absorb
- E) Encounter

4. What does “evasion” refer to in the passage?

“Anti-depressants reduce fish’s ability to evade predators.”

- A) Defense
- B) Avoidance
- C) Visibility
- D) Confrontation
- E) Protection

5. What does “pristine” mean in the passage?

“Even remote areas showed smaller amounts of pharmaceuticals compared to pristine locations.”

- A) Polluted
- B) Clean
- C) Developed
- D) Distant
- E) Rural

6. What does “hypothesizes” mean in the passage?

“Thompson hypothesizes that aquatic insects absorb pollutants while living underwater.”

- A) Proves
- B) Explains
- C) Suggests
- D) Denies
- E) Studies

7. What does “susceptible” most likely mean in the passage?

“They make fish more susceptible to predation.”

- A) Resistant
- B) Exposed
- C) Immune
- D) Beneficial
- E) Defenseless

8. What does “emerge” mean in the passage?

“Insects absorb pollutants as larvae and pass them to spiders after they emerge as adults.”

- A) Develop
- B) Disappear
- C) Surface
- D) Transform
- E) Hide



1. **Pharmaceutical waste enters waterways because ----.**

- A) humans use excessive amounts of medication
- B) sewage treatment processes fail to remove it
- C) it is deliberately dumped into rivers and streams
- D) pristine areas are more vulnerable to pollution
- E) invertebrates naturally produce pharmaceutical compounds

2. **The study by Thompson's team found ----.**

- A) only wastewater plants produce harmful pharmaceuticals
- B) insects and spiders near urban centers were unaffected by contamination
- C) pollutants were present in organisms even in remote locations
- D) the number of medications identified was lower than expected
- E) pristine areas contained the highest levels of pollution

3. **Contaminated aquatic insects are eaten by spiders and ----.**

- A) indirectly affect other predators like fish and birds
- B) do not influence the broader food chain
- C) are limited to areas near wastewater plants
- D) prevent further contamination of the ecosystem
- E) only pose a risk to land-based animals

4. **Platypuses and trout exposed to anti-depressants ----.**

- A) experience no behavioral changes
- B) are unaffected because the levels are too low
- C) have been proven to develop similar mental health conditions as humans
- D) may consume doses similar to those prescribed for humans
- E) avoid areas with high contamination levels

5. **Anti-depressants in fish have been shown to ----.**

- A) make them less cautious around predators
- B) improve their ability to find food
- C) have no impact on their behavior
- D) prevent reproduction in aquatic species
- E) protect them from environmental stress

6. **The impact of pharmaceutical waste on wildlife ----.**

- A) cannot be studied without further research
- B) does not extend beyond aquatic ecosystems
- C) is limited to small-scale contamination
- D) only occurs in urban water systems
- E) includes behavioral changes in birds and fish



1. Sewage treatment processes fail to remove pharmaceuticals from wastewater.

- A) Pharmaceuticals are destroyed during the treatment of sewage.
- B) Wastewater treatment systems are unable to eliminate medications completely.
- C) Medications are not found in treated wastewater.
- D) Waterways remain unaffected by sewage treatment failures.
- E) Sewage plants efficiently remove all pharmaceutical waste.

2. Insects absorb pollutants underwater and transfer them to predators.

- A) Aquatic insects pass contaminants to predators that feed on them.
- B) Predators avoid insects exposed to waterborne pollutants.
- C) Pollutants disappear when insects emerge from water.
- D) Waterborne contaminants are not absorbed by insects.
- E) Insects prevent pollutants from entering the food chain.

3. Anti-depressants make fish more vulnerable to predators.

- A) Fish protected by anti-depressants become more cautious of predators.
- B) Anti-depressants have no impact on the vulnerability of fish.
- C) Fish exposed to anti-depressants are less likely to avoid predators.
- D) Anti-depressants help fish evade predators effectively.
- E) Predators are unaffected by anti-depressant exposure in fish.

4. Even pristine areas show traces of pharmaceutical waste.

- A) Only wastewater plants contribute to pollution in clean areas.
- B) Pristine locations remain unaffected by pharmaceutical contamination.
- C) Remote and clean regions also contain small amounts of pollutants.
- D) Urban areas are more contaminated than remote regions.
- E) Clean areas have higher contamination levels than expected.

5. Birds exposed to anti-depressants may change their mating behavior.

- A) Male birds sing less to females after exposure to certain drugs.
- B) Anti-depressants enhance the mating calls of birds.
- C) Exposure to drugs improves the reproductive success of birds.
- D) Female birds become more active after exposure to pollutants.
- E) Anti-depressants reduce birds' ability to fly effectively.

6. Pharmaceuticals in waterways pose risks to both aquatic and land animals.

- A) Only aquatic creatures are vulnerable to drug contamination.
- B) Pharmaceuticals are harmless to animals in clean ecosystems.
- C) Land-based animals are unaffected by waterborne pollutants.
- D) Contaminants affect wildlife living in water and on land.
- E) Pharmaceutical pollution is limited to specific urban ecosystems.

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1. B
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. D



Poland's transformation is remarkable, considering that 27 years ago, the nation faced significant political and financial turmoil. In the aftermath of the Soviet Union's collapse, the country grappled with an economic downturn marked by plummeting production and escalating inflation. Economic recovery began with the implementation of a strategic approach to coal and energy production, including several agreements to share output and inviting global investment into Poland's energy industry. A pivotal deal in 1994, often called the "contract of the century," opened up access to Poland's abundant coal reserves for foreign investors. This influx of funds and technical expertise drastically reshaped the nation's prospects. Large-scale production and the creation of energy transport networks established Poland as one of the leading global exporters of coal and natural gas. However, Poland now faces the challenge of reducing its reliance on hydrocarbons, which make up over 90 percent of its total exports—a significant increase compared to 15 years ago. While the country anticipates benefiting from its hydrocarbon reserves for at least 40 more years, coal production has already reached its peak. Therefore, diversifying the economy beyond coal has become a pressing goal, and the government has identified this as a top priority for sustained economic growth.



1. According to the passage, more than 25 years ago, Poland ----.

- A) emerged as a politically and economically advanced nation
- B) struggled with severe political instability and financial hardships
- C) faced challenges primarily related to infrastructure and public services
- D) enjoyed greater political stability despite rising inflation rates
- E) achieved rapid economic progress with the help of post-Soviet partnerships

2. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) the 1994 agreement was instrumental in attracting foreign capital to Poland
- B) Poland's economic growth was largely sustained by Soviet financial assistance
- C) the country has become a hub for exporting gas to other nations
- D) the greatest obstacle lies in fully utilizing the potential of its coal reserves
- E) Poland's new energy strategy lacks credibility due to limited international support

3. The underlined word "influx" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) prize
- B) dismissed
- C) incursion
- D) ended
- E) maintained

4. According to the passage, for Poland to continue its economic progress, it must ----.

- A) reduce its dependence on hydrocarbons by exploring other revenue sources
- B) renegotiate the 1994 agreement to make it more advantageous
- C) extend the range of markets for its coal exports
- D) find more effective ways to extract hydrocarbons from its reserves
- E) completely eliminate its reliance on coal within the next decade



1. What does the word “remarkable” most likely mean in the passage?

“Poland’s transformation is remarkable, considering that 27 years ago, the nation faced significant turmoil.”

- A) Insignificant
- B) Extraordinary
- C) Temporary
- D) Challenging
- E) Stable

2. What does the word “grappled” mean in the passage?

“The country grappled with an economic downturn marked by plummeting production and escalating inflation.”

- A) Thrived
- B) Fought
- C) Ignored
- D) Balanced
- E) Strengthened

3. What does “pivotal” most likely mean in the passage?

“A pivotal deal in 1994, often called the ‘contract of the century,’ opened up access to Poland’s coal reserves.”

- A) Unimportant
- B) Critical
- C) Misleading
- D) Overlooked
- E) Temporary

4. What does “drastically” mean in the passage?

“This influx of funds and technical expertise drastically reshaped the nation’s prospects.”

- A) Slightly
- B) Negligibly
- C) Profoundly
- D) Gradually
- E) Temporarily

5. What does “reliance” mean in the passage?

“Poland now faces the challenge of reducing its reliance on hydrocarbons.”

- A) Dependence
- B) Aversion
- C) Contribution
- D) Avoidance
- E) Addition

6. What does “diversifying” mean in the context of the passage?

“Diversifying the economy beyond coal has become a pressing goal.”

- A) Simplifying
- B) Broadening
- C) Centralizing
- D) Minimizing
- E) Increasing

7. What does “prospects” refer to in the passage?

“Technical expertise drastically reshaped the nation’s prospects.”

- A) Challenges
- B) Opportunities
- C) Problems
- D) Policies
- E) Trends

8. What does “priority” mean in the passage?

“The government has identified this as a top priority for sustained economic growth.”

- A) Task
- B) Preference
- C) Importance
- D) Target
- E) Obligation



1. Poland's economic recovery began with ----.

- A) an influx of financial assistance from the Soviet Union
- B) the adoption of a new strategy for energy production
- C) strong domestic investment in infrastructure development
- D) the elimination of coal-related exports
- E) reduced inflation and stable output levels

2. The 1994 agreement, often referred to as the 'contract of the century,' ----.

- A) limited the country's access to the global market
- B) opened Poland's coal reserves to foreign investment
- C) reduced the dependence of Poland's economy on hydrocarbons
- D) was largely ineffective in securing foreign partnerships
- E) failed to address Poland's economic challenges

3. Poland has become one of the world's leading exporters of coal and natural gas due to ----.

- A) improved partnerships with domestic investors
- B) the discovery of new energy reserves outside its borders
- C) extensive reliance on renewable energy resources
- D) significant reductions in its hydrocarbon exports
- E) the creation of an energy transport network

4. Poland now faces the pressing challenge of ----.

- A) reducing its dependence on hydrocarbons
- B) improving its global export market for coal
- C) renegotiating outdated energy agreements
- D) attracting more foreign investments to its oil sector
- E) transitioning entirely to renewable energy sources

5. Although coal production has peaked, the country ----.

- A) now relies heavily on infrastructure projects for growth
- B) has shifted entirely to renewable energy solutions
- C) expects to benefit from hydrocarbons for decades
- D) plans to halt all energy-related exports within ten years
- E) is focusing solely on the local economy for energy needs

6. For sustained economic growth, the Polish government ----.

- A) considers economic diversification a top priority
- B) depends on the continued success of its coal industry
- C) focuses on increasing foreign dependency on its exports
- D) relies exclusively on natural gas rather than coal
- E) aims to eliminate international partnerships entirely



1. Poland's transformation is remarkable given its past struggles.

- A) Poland's recent progress stands out considering its earlier hardships.
- B) Poland has not made much progress despite its challenging history.
- C) The nation's development is minimal compared to its troubled past.
- D) Poland's economic changes are unlikely to surpass historical challenges.
- E) Earlier struggles had no influence on the nation's transformation.

2. The 1994 agreement brought in much-needed foreign investment.

- A) The deal failed to attract substantial global attention.
- B) International funding flowed into Poland after the 1994 deal.
- C) Poland's 1994 agreement excluded foreign partnerships.
- D) Domestic investors overshadowed foreign funding efforts.
- E) The agreement hindered the country's economic growth.

3. Reducing reliance on hydrocarbons is essential for Poland's future."

- A) Hydrocarbon reliance is no longer a critical issue for the nation.
- B) The country will benefit from increasing hydrocarbon production.
- C) Poland must minimize its dependency on hydrocarbons for long-term growth.
- D) Poland plans to expand its use of hydrocarbons in coming years.
- E) Future success relies on maintaining current hydrocarbon dependency.

4. The nation's economy was transformed by foreign expertise and investment.

- A) Economic change occurred without external contributions.
- B) Foreign involvement caused challenges in the local economy.
- C) Domestic efforts were the sole drivers of Poland's progress.
- D) Poland's development improved through international knowledge and funding.
- E) International investments had little effect on national transformation.

5. Coal production in Poland has already reached its peak.

- A) Coal output in the country is unlikely to increase further.
- B) The nation's coal production is still on a steady rise.
- C) Poland expects to discover additional coal reserves soon.
- D) Current production levels are far below previous peaks.
- E) Coal output has no significant impact on the economy.

6. Diversification of the economy is a top priority for Poland.

- A) Diversification efforts have failed to gain government attention.
- B) Diversification has not been emphasized by the Polish government.
- C) Poland's economy relies solely on hydrocarbons for growth.
- D) Other sectors are being ignored in favor of the energy industry.
- E) Poland's leadership is focused on broadening its economic base.



Polonya'nın dönüşümü, 27 yıl önce önemli siyasi ve finansal zorluklarla karşı karşıya olan bir ülke düşünülürken dikkat çekicidir. Sovyetler Birliği'nin çöküşünün ardından, ülke üretimde düşüş ve artan enflasyonla karakterize edilen bir ekonomik durgunlukla mücadele etti. Ekonomik iyileşme, kömür ve enerji üretimine yönelik stratejik bir yaklaşımın uygulanmasıyla başladı. Bu süreç, üretimin paylaşılmasına yönelik çeşitli anlaşmaları ve Polonya'nın enerji sektörüne küresel yatırımların davet edilmesini içeriyordu. 1994 yılında gerçekleştirilen ve sıklıkla "yüzyılın sözleşmesi" olarak anılan önemli bir anlaşma, yabancı yatırımcılara Polonya'nın baskın kömür rezervlerine erişim sağladı. Bu finansman ve teknik uzmanlık akışı, ülkenin geleceğini kökten değiştirdi. Büyük ölçekli üretim ve enerji taşıma ağlarının oluşturulması, Polonya'yı kömür ve doğalgazın önde gelen küresel ihracatçılarından biri haline getirdi. Ancak, Polonya şimdi toplam ihracatının %90'ından fazlasını oluşturan hidrokarbonlara bağımlılığını azaltma zorluğuyla karşı karşıya. Bu oran, 15 yıl öncesine göre önemli bir artışı ifade ediyor. Ülke, hidrokarbon rezervlerinden en az 40 yıl daha fayda sağlamayı beklerken, kömür üretimi zaten zirveye ulaşmış durumda. Bu nedenle, ekonomiyi kömür dışındaki alanlara çeşitlendirmek acil bir hedef haline geldi ve hükümet bunu sürdürülebilir ekonomik büyüme için en önemli öncelik olarak belirledi.

NOTES

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Paragraph Questions

1. B) struggled with severe political instability and financial hardships
2. A) the 1994 agreement was instrumental in attracting foreign capital to Poland
3. C) Incursion
4. A) reduce its dependence on hydrocarbons by exploring other revenue sources

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B) Extraordinary
2. B) Fought
3. B) Critical
4. C) Profoundly
5. A) Dependence
6. B) Broadening
7. B) Opportunities
8. C) Importance

Sentence Completion Questions

1. B
2. B
3. E
4. A
5. C
6. A

The Same Meaning Questions

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. E



What determines whether a memory lasts for a long time? Studies have found that events tied to strong emotions or significance tend to form lasting impressions, whereas neutral experiences leave faint traces that fade quickly. But how do seemingly trivial experiences later recognized as important become more memorable? Research on animals indicated that such memories could be reinforced, but evidence for this in humans was previously lacking. A recent study suggests that the brain preserves weak memories temporarily, during which they can be enhanced. Psychologists at Columbia University conducted an experiment with 130 volunteers, showing them two groups of images featuring objects and animals. Shortly after, participants were presented with a new set of pictures, this time with an electric shock linked to either the objects or animals, heightening the emotional impact of one category. Participants' recall of both sets of images was tested either six hours or one day later. Results showed that participants recalled images from the earlier set better if they matched the category associated with the electric shock. These findings imply that even memories that seem unimportant at first can become more vivid if later stimuli signal their importance.



1. According to the passage, memories become long-lasting when they ----.

- A) are associated with strong emotional responses
- B) are repeated frequently over time
- C) follow a clear sequence of events
- D) involve both visual and physical cues
- E) are related to previous experiences of high importance

2. It is indicated in the passage that weak memories ----.

- A) can be enhanced but may not last as long as stronger ones
- B) are forgotten unless repeated multiple times within a day
- C) fade entirely unless linked to preexisting strong memories
- D) become more permanent if they are immediately reinforced
- E) are stored in the brain for a short period before disappearing

3. Which of the following is correct about the experiment conducted by Columbia University psychologists?

- A) Associating an electric shock with one category improved recall of earlier images in the same group.
- B) Participants remembered all images equally well when tested the next day.
- C) The study explored the neurological effects of visual and emotional stimuli on memory.
- D) The experiment aimed to show that weak memories are more reliable than strong ones.
- E) Images of animals were more impactful than objects in the memory tests.

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) How seemingly unimportant memories can become more vivid later
- B) The impact of electric shocks on human memory recall
- C) The role of physical feedback in strengthening neural connections
- D) How different types of images affect short-term memory
- E) Why emotional experiences create lasting memories

Guess the Meaning Questions



VOCABULARY

1. What does the word “significance” most likely mean in the passage?

“Studies have found that events tied to strong emotions or significance tend to form lasting impressions.”

- A) Importance
- B) Clarity
- C) Emotion
- D) Value
- E) Relevance

2. What does “trivial” most likely mean in the passage?

“How do seemingly trivial experiences later recognized as important become more memorable?”

- A) Significant
- B) Unimportant
- C) Confusing
- D) Exciting
- E) Challenging

3. What does “reinforced” mean in the context of the passage?

“Research on animals indicated that such memories could be reinforced.”

- A) Enhanced
- B) Replaced
- C) Strengthened
- D) Forgotten
- E) Removed

4. What does “heightening” most likely mean in the passage?

“An electric shock linked to either the objects or animals, heightening the emotional impact of one category.”

- A) Increasing
- B) Lowering
- C) Ignoring
- D) Clarifying
- E) Testing

5. What does “recall” mean in the context of the passage?

“Participants’ recall of both sets of images was tested either six hours or one day later.”

- A) Recollection
- B) Understanding
- C) Comprehension
- D) Forgetting
- E) Discussion

6. What does “stimuli” refer to in the passage?

“These findings imply that even memories that seem unimportant at first can become more vivid if later stimuli signal their importance.”

- A) Events
- B) Triggers
- C) Responses
- D) Emotions
- E) Ideas

7. What does “vivid” mean in the passage?

“Even memories that seem unimportant at first can become more vivid if later stimuli signal their importance.”

- A) Dull
- B) Bright
- C) Clear
- D) Strong
- E) Complicated

8. What does “imply” mean in the context of the passage?

“The findings imply that even memories that seem unimportant at first can become more vivid.”

- A) Suggest
- B) Confirm
- C) Demand
- D) Describe
- E) Deny



1. Memories that are connected to strong emotions ----.

- A) are often forgotten quickly
- B) tend to last longer than neutral ones
- C) require frequent reinforcement to stay vivid
- D) disappear without repeated experiences
- E) form only when accompanied by physical stimuli

2. The study conducted by Columbia University demonstrated that ----.

- A) linking a weak memory to emotional cues may enhance its recall
- B) memories created without emotional impact are easily forgotten
- C) participants recalled the same number of images from both groups
- D) images of objects were easier to remember than those of animals
- E) strong memories are unaffected by external stimuli

3. Participants in the experiment remembered earlier images better ----.

- A) when all categories were presented at once
- B) if they were tested immediately after the study
- C) when they had previously encountered similar images
- D) if they were emotionally neutral pictures
- E) when they matched the category paired with a shock

4. Animal research previously suggested that weak memories ----.

- A) could be strengthened under specific conditions
- B) were easier to study than strong memories
- C) fade more quickly than human memories
- D) are unaffected by emotional triggers
- E) cannot be enhanced in any way

5. Memories are more likely to fade quickly if they ----.

- A) involve highly detailed information
- B) are created under stressful conditions
- C) are linked to other weak memories
- D) lack emotional significance or importance
- E) are initially formed in an experimental setting

6. The results of the study show that memories ----.

- A) are most vivid shortly after they are created
- B) cannot be manipulated once they are stored
- C) can become stronger when connected to emotional experiences
- D) fade evenly regardless of emotional impact
- E) do not improve over time without reinforcement



1. Emotional events tend to create lasting impressions.

- A) Neutral events are just as memorable as emotional ones.
- B) Emotional experiences fade as quickly as neutral ones.
- C) Emotional responses do not impact memory recall.
- D) Strong emotions weaken the impression left by events.
- E) Experiences with strong emotions are remembered for a long time.

2. The brain preserves weak memories temporarily, allowing for later enhancement.

- A) Weak memories are retained briefly and can be strengthened afterward.
- B) Weak memories are stored permanently without improvement.
- C) Temporary memories are harder to retrieve than strong ones.
- D) Weak memories disappear quickly without any chance of recovery.
- E) The brain does not retain weak memories at all.

3. Participants recalled earlier images better if they matched the category paired with the shock.

- A) Earlier images were equally remembered regardless of emotional pairing.
- B) Participants remembered previous images more easily when linked to the shocked category.
- C) Only later images were remembered clearly during testing.
- D) Images without emotional triggers were the most memorable.
- E) Participants struggled to recall images from the first group.

4. Findings suggest that even trivial experiences can become meaningful later.

- A) Events that seem unimportant at first can gain importance with time.
- B) Trivial experiences are never remembered.
- C) Important memories are always vivid from the start.
- D) Emotional triggers do not influence trivial events.
- E) Meaningless events are as impactful as significant ones.

5. Emotional triggers can enhance memories that initially seem unimportant.

- A) Weak memories cannot be enhanced regardless of conditions.
- B) Unimportant memories are immune to emotional triggers.
- C) Emotional triggers weaken vivid memories.
- D) Memories gain strength when associated with emotional stimuli.
- E) Emotional experiences have no connection to memory recall.

6. The study demonstrated how weak memories could be strengthened through emotional cues.

- A) Only vivid memories responded to emotional triggers.
- B) Weak memories were unaffected by emotional connections.
- C) Emotional associations improved the recall of earlier weak memories.
- D) Strong memories were replaced by emotionally connected weak ones.
- E) Emotional cues had no impact on memory strength.

Bir hafızanın uzun süreli olup olmayacağını ne belirler? Araştırmalar, güçlü duygular veya önemle bağlantılı olayların kalıcı izlenimler oluşturma eğiliminde olduğunu, buna karşın nötr deneyimlerin hızla silinen zayıf izler bıraktığını ortaya koymuştur. Ancak, başlangıçta önemsiz gibi görünen ve sonradan önemli olduğu anlaşılan deneyimler nasıl daha akılda kalıcı hale gelir? Hayvanlar üzerinde yapılan araştırmalar, bu tür anıların güçlendirilebileceğini göstermiştir, ancak insanlarda bununla ilgili kanıtlar daha önce eksikti. Son bir çalışma, beynin zayıf anıları geçici olarak koruduğunu ve bu süre zarfında bu anıların güçlendirilebileceğini öne sürüyor. Columbia Üniversitesi'ndeki psikologlar, 130 gönüllü ile bir deney gerçekleştirdi. Katılımcılara, nesneler ve hayvanları içeren iki grup resim gösterildi. Kısa bir süre sonra, katılımcılara yeni bir resim seti sunuldu ve bu kez elektrik şoku, nesneler veya hayvanlardan biriyle ilişkilendirildi ve bu kategorinin duygusal etkisi artırıldı. Katılımcıların her iki resim setini hatırlama düzeyleri, altı saat veya bir gün sonra test edildi. Sonuçlar, elektrik şokuyla ilişkilendirilen kategoriyle eşleşen önceki resimlerin daha iyi hatırlandığını gösterdi. Bu bulgular, başlangıçta önemsiz gibi görünen anıların, sonradan gelen uyarıcıların önemlerini vurgulaması durumunda daha canlı hale gelebileceğini göstermektedir.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

1. A) are associated with strong emotional responses
2. E) are stored in the brain for a short period before disappearing
3. A) Associating an electric shock with one category improved recall of earlier images in the same group.
4. A) How seemingly unimportant memories can become more vivid later

1. A) Importance
2. B) Unimportant
3. C) Strengthened
4. A) Increasing
5. A) Recollection
6. B) Triggers
7. C) Clear
8. A) Suggest

1. B
2. A
3. E
4. A
5. D
6. C

1. E
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. C



Neanderthals were capable of manipulating objects between their fingers and thumbs much like how humans use pens, thanks to their dexterous hands. Recent discoveries indicate that Neanderthals could engage in intricate tasks such as stringing seashells together to create jewelry, a feat that would be unlikely if they were clumsy. While Neanderthal hand bones were thicker and more robust compared to those of modern humans, earlier studies assumed this structure meant they lacked fine motor control. It was previously believed that Neanderthals could only employ a “power grip,” using their entire fist, similar to how children hold crayons, rather than a “precision grip,” which involves the fingers and thumb. To investigate how Neanderthals used their hands, Katerina Harvati from the University of Tübingen, Germany, examined 3D scans of muscle attachment points on the bones, known as “entheses.” Different muscle groups are utilized for precision versus power grips, and greater muscle use enlarges these entheses. Harvati’s team demonstrated this distinction by studying the hands of modern humans engaged in various occupations. When analyzing Neanderthals’ hand bones, they discovered evidence suggesting Neanderthals primarily relied on precision grips, while early modern humans alternated between both types of grips. According to Harvati, this study aligns anatomical findings with archaeological evidence, which indicates that Neanderthals exhibited advanced cultural behaviors. The assumption that Neanderthals relied solely on strength for manual tasks is now inconsistent with the growing evidence of their refined skills.



1. According to the passage, recent findings suggest that Neanderthals ----.

- A) were adept at holding objects with their fingers and thumbs
- B) needed significant practice to master the precision grip
- C) enhanced their manual skills by crafting ornaments from seashells
- D) were clumsy, rendering them unable to perform delicate tasks
- E) primarily used power grips even when precision was required

2. It is stated in the passage that the hand bones of Neanderthals ----.

- A) were more robust than those of early humans, which limited their flexibility
- B) were initially thought to prevent them from engaging in precise tasks
- C) gave them an advantage when making intricate jewelry
- D) restricted their ability to alternate between different types of grips
- E) were unsuitable for conducting 3D scanning research

3. The underlined word “aligns” is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) opposes
- B) contradicts
- C) connects
- D) simplifies
- E) ignores

4. Which of the following would make the most appropriate title for the passage?

- A) Neanderthals: Strength Versus Dexterity
- B) Manual Skills of Early Modern Humans Compared to Neanderthals
- C) How Neanderthals Used Hand Grips to Develop Tools
- D) The Role of 3D Scans in Understanding Neanderthal Anatomy
- E) Evidence for Precision Grips in Neanderthals



1. What does the word “dexterous” most likely mean in the passage?

“Neanderthals were capable of manipulating objects between their fingers and thumbs thanks to their dexterous hands.”

- A) Clumsy
- B) Flexible
- C) Skillful
- D) Strong
- E) Delicate

2. What does the term “robust” mean in the context of the passage?

“Neanderthal hand bones were thicker and more robust compared to those of modern humans.”

- A) Fragile
- B) Sturdy
- C) Flexible
- D) Lightweight
- E) Narrow

3. What does “precision grip” refer to in the passage?

“Precision grips involve the use of the fingers and thumb for fine motor tasks.”

- A) A type of firm handshake
- B) Using the whole fist to hold an object
- C) A delicate way of holding objects with fingers and thumb
- D) A gripping style for heavy tools
- E) A method of grasping that requires great strength

4. What does “entheses” mean as used in the passage?

“Katerina Harvati examined 3D scans of ‘entheses’: the points on the bones where muscles were attached.”

- A) Muscle attachment points on bones
- B) Small fractures in bones
- C) Tools used by early humans
- D) Evidence of bone diseases
- E) Specific hand muscles

5. What does “refined” most likely mean in the context of the passage?

“The growing evidence of Neanderthals’ refined skills challenges old assumptions.”

- A) Delicate
- B) Sophisticated
- C) Limited
- D) Clumsy
- E) Rudimentary

6. What does “aligns” mean in the passage?

“This study aligns anatomical findings with archaeological evidence.”

- A) Contradicts
- B) Matches
- C) Complicates
- D) Ignores
- E) Challenges

7. What does “manipulating” most likely mean in the passage?

“Neanderthals were capable of manipulating objects between their fingers and thumbs.”

- A) Destroying
- B) Moving
- C) Controlling
- D) Ignoring
- E) Holding

8. What does “cultural behaviors” refer to in the passage?

“The evidence of refined cultural behaviors suggests Neanderthals were not clumsy.”

- A) Physical strength
- B) Traditional practices
- C) Advanced social and artistic activities
- D) Aggressive actions
- E) Primitive habits



1. The dexterity of Neanderthals' hands allowed them to ----.

- A) rely solely on power grips to hold objects
- B) use both power and precision grips for manual tasks
- C) perform only basic tasks like holding tools
- D) excel in heavy-duty labor without precision
- E) avoid developing refined motor skills

2. The study of Neanderthal entheses showed that ----.

- A) Neanderthals used precision grips more often than power grips
- B) their thick bones limited their ability to perform precision tasks
- C) muscle attachment points were too small to measure accurately
- D) early humans had less refined motor skills compared to Neanderthals
- E) their grip strength surpassed their dexterity

3. Neanderthals were previously thought to ----.

- A) have cultural behaviors similar to early humans
- B) be more skilled at delicate tasks than early modern humans
- C) possess refined skills for creating complex tools
- D) use entheses to measure their muscle activity
- E) rely on power grips for all manual activities

4. Recent findings suggest Neanderthals ----.

- A) could perform intricate tasks like making jewelry
- B) were incapable of using fine motor skills
- C) primarily relied on their physical strength for survival
- D) only developed their skills after interacting with early humans
- E) had less robust hand structures than early modern humans

5. The archaeological evidence supports the idea that Neanderthals ----.

- A) relied on dexterity for both survival and cultural activities
- B) were incapable of complex thought or manual skill
- C) avoided using tools requiring precision grips
- D) relied entirely on their robust bones for manual tasks
- E) were less advanced than early modern humans

6. The study reconciles previous beliefs about Neanderthals with ----.

- A) new theories about their lack of intelligence
- B) findings that confirm their inability to use tools
- C) evidence of their sophisticated cultural behaviors
- D) assumptions about their reliance on power grips
- E) historical records of their social structure



1. Neanderthals could perform intricate tasks like threading shells to make jewelry.

- A) Neanderthals lacked the skill needed to complete fine tasks.
- B) Neanderthals were capable of detailed work, such as creating ornaments from shells.
- C) Jewelry-making was limited to early modern humans, not Neanderthals.
- D) Only robust hand structures allowed Neanderthals to thread shells.
- E) Delicate tasks like jewelry-making were impossible for Neanderthals.

2. Precision grips involve different muscle groups than power grips.

- A) Different sets of muscles are used for precise and powerful gripping actions.
- B) Precision and power grips rely on the same muscle groups.
- C) Precision grips are harder to study because they involve fewer muscles.
- D) Power grips require less muscle coordination than precision grips.
- E) Muscle groups are irrelevant when distinguishing grip types.

3. 3D scans helped scientists understand how Neanderthals used their hands.

- A) Scientists avoided using 3D scans for examining Neanderthal bones.
- B) Modern tools were unable to provide insight into Neanderthals' hand use.
- C) Hand anatomy was too complex for researchers to study accurately.
- D) 3D scans showed that Neanderthals were incapable of precision grips.
- E) Researchers used advanced imaging to study Neanderthals' manual abilities.

4. Archaeological evidence suggests Neanderthals exhibited advanced cultural behaviors.

- A) Early modern humans influenced Neanderthals' cultural practices.
- B) Neanderthals were unable to develop complex cultural activities.
- C) Evidence of Neanderthals' cultural behavior remains inconclusive.
- D) Studies show that Neanderthals demonstrated sophisticated social and artistic skills.
- E) Neanderthal culture was limited to basic survival activities.

5. Power grips were once thought to dominate Neanderthals' manual activities.

- A) Archaeological findings refute the importance of power grips.
- B) Precision grips were assumed to be Neanderthals' primary method of holding objects.
- C) Power grips were rarely observed in early studies of Neanderthals.
- D) Neanderthals were initially believed to rely mainly on strong, forceful grips.
- E) Manual activities requiring power grips were uncommon among Neanderthals.

6. Neanderthals' manual abilities were more advanced than previously believed.

- A) Research shows no significant improvement in Neanderthals' manual abilities over time.
- B) Neanderthals' hand usage was limited to basic and repetitive tasks.
- C) Studies reveal Neanderthals had greater skill in using their hands than earlier assumptions suggested.
- D) Early humans surpassed Neanderthals in terms of manual dexterity.
- E) Neanderthals' manual abilities were identical to those of early modern humans.



ANSWER KEY

Translation of the Passage

Neandertaller, insanlarla benzer şekilde, parmakları ve başparmakları arasında nesneleri manipüle edebiliyorlardı; bu, ellerindeki beceri sayesinde insanların kalem kullandığı gibi yapılabiliyordu. Son keşifler, Neandertallerin deniz kabuklarını ipe dizip takı yapmak gibi karmaşık işler gerçekleştirebildiklerini gösteriyor; bu, beceriksiz olsalardı mümkün olamazdı. Neandertal el kemikleri modern insanlara kıyasla daha kalın ve sağlam olmasına rağmen, önceki çalışmalar bu yapının ince motor kontrol eksikliğini ifade ettiğini varsayıyordu. Neandertallerin, tüm yumruklarını kullanarak çocukların boya kalemi tuttuğu gibi bir “güç kavraması” uygulayabildikleri, ancak parmaklar ve başparmakla yapılan “hassas kavrama”yı kullanamadıkları düşünülüyordu.

Neandertallerin ellerini nasıl kullandığını araştırmak için, Almanya’daki Tübingen Üniversitesi’nden Katerina Harvati, kemiklerdeki kas bağlantı noktalarının 3D taramalarını inceledi. Bu noktalar, “entheses” olarak bilinir ve hassas kavrama ile güç kavraması için farklı kas grupları kullanılır. Daha fazla kas kullanımı, bu enthesislerin büyümesine neden olur. Harvati’nin ekibi, çeşitli mesleklerle uğraşan modern insanların ellerini inceleyerek bu ayrımı ortaya koydu. Neandertallerin el kemiklerini analiz ettiklerinde, Neandertallerin esas olarak hassas kavramaya dayandığına dair kanıtlar buldular. Erken modern insanların ise her iki kavrama türünü de dönüşümlü olarak kullandığı görüldü.

Harvati’ye göre bu çalışma, anatomik bulguları arkeolojik kanıtlarla uyumlu hale getiriyor ve Neandertallerin gelişmiş kültürel davranışlar sergilediğini gösteriyor. Neandertallerin sadece güçlerini kullanarak manuel işler yaptığı varsayımı, onların incelikli becerilere sahip olduğunu gösteren artan kanıtlarla artık tutarsız hale gelmiştir.

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NOTES

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Paragraph Questions

1. A) were adept at holding objects with their fingers and thumbs
2. B) were initially thought to prevent them from engaging in precise tasks
3. C) connects
4. E) Evidence for Precision Grips in Neanderthals

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. C) Skillful
2. B) Sturdy
3. C) A delicate way of holding objects with fingers and thumb
4. A) Muscle attachment points on bones
5. B) Sophisticated
6. B) Matches
7. C) Controlling
8. C) Advanced social and artistic activities

Sentence Completion Questions

1. B
2. A
3. E
4. A
5. D
6. C

The Same Meaning Questions

1. B
2. A
3. E
4. D
5. A
6. C



The question of whether animals possess language and the capacity for thought has been a subject of debate for centuries. Some argue that humans are unique in their ability to use language and think critically, while others maintain that animals share similarities with humans in these areas. This debate carries weight because it affects how humans perceive themselves as a species. Supporters of human exceptionalism, such as followers of Cartesian, Wittgensteinian, and behaviorist theories, claim that thought and language are inseparable and that animals lack true language abilities. The experiments conducted in the 1960s and 1970s on apes' linguistic abilities challenged these claims. If apes could demonstrate language skills, even advocates of human exceptionalism might need to acknowledge their capacity for thought. However, it is now widely accepted that apes' linguistic capabilities are limited and rudimentary. Despite this, some sceptics concede that certain apes developed modest language skills and showed clear evidence of thought processes. Studies on both wild animals and those in captivity have revealed complex communication behaviors among various species. The disciplines of cognitive ethology and comparative psychology have emerged to explore animal cognition and communication scientifically. Although challenges remain in defining and grounding these fields, it seems increasingly plausible that many animals have the capacity for thought, and these abilities can be studied empirically.



1. According to the passage, the debate about animal language is important because ----.

- A) it has brought attention to the study of animal communication
- B) it influences how humans perceive their own uniqueness as a species
- C) it has proven that animals can fully understand human language
- D) human identity is reinforced when animals show communication skills
- E) there is substantial evidence showing that animals lack the ability to think

2. According to the passage, the concept of human exceptionalism is based on ----.

- A) evidence that animals lack complex thought and language skills
- B) the idea that apes are capable of thinking like humans
- C) the belief that thought and language are fundamentally linked
- D) a behaviorist view of how animals interact with their environment
- E) studies that explore the role of communication in animals' cognitive abilities

3. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) wild animals exhibit more advanced communication skills than captive animals
- B) studies of animal cognition in captivity have failed to produce meaningful results
- C) animals in both wild and captive environments may demonstrate advanced communication
- D) there has been insufficient research into animal communication and cognition
- E) animals' communicative behaviors are entirely dependent on their living conditions

4. Which of the following statements best reflects the author's view?

- A) The author believes that many animals are capable of complex thought.
- B) The author rejects the idea that animals can develop communicative behaviors.
- C) The author regards investigations into animal cognition as unproductive.
- D) The author disagrees with theories that place humans and animals on similar cognitive levels.
- E) The author claims that human self-image as a species has been irreparably damaged.

Guess the Meaning Questions



VOCABULARY

1. What does the word “exceptionalism” most likely mean in the passage?

“Supporters of human exceptionalism claim that thought and language are inseparable.”

- A) Uniqueness
- B) Superiority
- C) Inferiority
- D) Collaboration
- E) Imitation

2. What does the word “rudimentary” mean in the context of the passage?

“It is now widely accepted that apes’ linguistic capabilities are limited and rudimentary.”

- A) Advanced
- B) Complex
- C) Basic
- D) Exceptional
- E) Sophisticated

3. What does “linguistic” most likely mean in the passage?

“The experiments conducted on apes’ linguistic abilities challenged these claims.”

- A) Scientific
- B) Cognitive
- C) Verbal
- D) Physical
- E) Emotional

4. What does “sceptics” mean in the passage?

“Some sceptics concede that certain apes developed modest language skills and showed evidence of thought.”

- A) Supporters
- B) Experts
- C) Critics
- D) Scientists
- E) Philosophers

5. What does “empirically” most likely mean in the context of the passage?

“It seems increasingly plausible that many animals have the capacity for thought, and these abilities can be studied empirically.”

- A) Hypothetically
- B) Scientifically
- C) Conceptually
- D) Practically
- E) Emotionally

6. What does “plausible” mean in the passage?

“It seems increasingly plausible that many animals have the capacity for thought.”

- A) Doubtful
- B) Clear
- C) Believable
- D) Impossible
- E) Imaginary

7. What does “comparative psychology” refer to in the passage?

“Comparative psychology has emerged to explore animal cognition and communication scientifically.”

- A) Comparing animal emotions
- B) Studying the differences between humans and animals
- C) Examining animal behavior through experiments
- D) Analyzing animal thought relative to human psychology
- E) Observing animals in the wild

8. What does “capacity” mean in the context of the passage?

“Many animals have the capacity for thought, and these abilities can be studied empirically.”

- A) Limitations
- B) Tendency
- C) Ability
- D) Need
- E) Desire



1. The debate about animal language and thought is significant because ----.

- A) it highlights how animals lack communication skills
- B) it challenges traditional views about human uniqueness
- C) animals have been proven to understand human language
- D) human exceptionalism depends on these abilities being absent in animals
- E) it focuses on the moral implications of animal communication

2. Supporters of human exceptionalism argue that ----.

- A) animals cannot think critically due to their lack of advanced language
- B) apes are incapable of developing linguistic skills
- C) there is a strong link between cognitive abilities and physical behavior
- D) humans share many cognitive abilities with animals
- E) animal communication is more complex than previously believed

3. The ape language experiments of the 1960s and 1970s ----.

- A) disproved the idea of human exceptionalism completely
- B) revealed no evidence of linguistic abilities in apes
- C) demonstrated that apes could develop some basic communication skills
- D) confirmed that apes lack the capacity for thought
- E) showed that apes think and communicate exactly like humans

4. Studies of animals in captivity and in the wild ----.

- A) provide clear evidence that only captive animals can think
- B) suggest that animal communication is limited to physical gestures
- C) reveal that animals in both environments exhibit sophisticated communication
- D) prove that wild animals are better at problem-solving than captive ones
- E) indicate that animal thought cannot be observed scientifically

5. Cognitive ethology and comparative psychology ----.

- A) are primarily concerned with the study of human intelligence
- B) aim to explore animal cognition and communication scientifically
- C) focus only on the emotional behaviors of animals
- D) disregard the idea that animals can exhibit thought processes
- E) prove that language skills are unique to humans

6. The study of animal thought and communication ----.

- A) shows that animals have no advanced cognitive skills
- B) is limited to animals observed in controlled environments
- C) highlights the challenges in scientifically defining animal cognition
- D) confirms that humans and animals think in similar ways
- E) provides conclusive evidence of animal intelligence



1. The question of animal language has been debated for centuries.

- A) The debate about animal communication has a long history.
- B) Discussions about animal language are a recent phenomenon.
- C) The issue of animal communication has been widely ignored until now.
- D) Animal communication has not been studied scientifically.
- E) There is no evidence that animals can communicate effectively.

2. Human exceptionalism is based on the idea that language and thought are closely connected.

- A) The idea of human exceptionalism focuses on animals' lack of behavior.
- B) Human exceptionalism depends on the belief that thought and language are related.
- C) Exceptionalism argues that humans and animals share cognitive abilities.
- D) Human exceptionalism emphasizes humans' physical superiority.
- E) The concept of exceptionalism proves animals lack linguistic skills.

3. Ape language experiments demonstrated basic communication skills in apes.

- A) Apes were proven to have the same linguistic abilities as humans.
- B) Research revealed that apes are incapable of any form of communication.
- C) Studies showed that apes developed some elementary linguistic abilities.
- D) The experiments confirmed that apes cannot think critically.
- E) Language studies showed no significant communication among apes.

4. Animal communication has been observed in both wild and captive environments.

- A) Animals in both captivity and the wild have shown signs of communication.
- B) Wild animals communicate better than animals in controlled settings.
- C) Captive animals lack the ability to interact effectively.
- D) Communication is absent in animals outside captivity.
- E) Animal communication has not been scientifically proven.

5. Cognitive ethology explores the thought processes of animals.

- A) The field of cognitive ethology ignores scientific methods.
- B) Cognitive ethology disproves that animals have thought processes.
- C) Scientists argue that cognitive ethology is a theoretical field.
- D) Cognitive ethology shows animals and humans think the same way.
- E) The study of animal cognition is the focus of cognitive ethology.

6. The possibility of animal thought is scientifically plausible.

- A) Scientists believe animal cognition is entirely hypothetical.
- B) There is no evidence to support the idea that animals have thoughts.
- C) Animal thought processes are indistinguishable from humans'.
- D) Scientists consider it reasonable that animals can think.
- E) Animal thought cannot be studied scientifically.

Hayvan bilişi ve iletişimini bilimsel olarak araştırmayı amaçlayan bilişsel etoloji ve karşılaştırmalı psikoloji gibi disiplinler ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu alanların tanımlanması ve temellendirilmesi konusunda hala zorluklar bulunsa da, birçok hayvanın düşünme kapasitesine sahip olduğu ve bu yeteneklerin ampirik olarak incelenebileceği giderek daha olası görünmektedir.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. E
6. D



The neurologist Carl Jung proposed that dreams might serve as windows into the “collective unconscious,” allowing individuals to connect with universal themes and archetypes. However, this perspective has been largely dismissed by many contemporary scientists, as it relies on anecdotal evidence and is nearly impossible to validate scientifically. A prevailing idea today is that dreams assist in processing the emotions and challenges experienced during waking hours. Another hypothesis posits that dreams act as simulations of real-world scenarios, enabling us to refine our cognitive abilities. They may also function as survival tools, helping us rehearse responses to potential dangers or social interactions. Alternatively, it could be argued that dreams serve no significant purpose and are merely by-products of the brain’s continuous activity during sleep. Sleep, on the other hand, is vital for both mental and physical health. It plays a critical role in producing hormones like growth hormone, which aids in repairing and regenerating damaged cells. Sleep is also essential for fine-tuning bodily systems. For instance, a 2013 study conducted by researchers at the University of Rochester revealed that sleep clears toxins accumulated in the brain throughout the day. Additionally, sleep strengthens the immune system, supports memory consolidation, and helps regulate emotions by improving our ability to manage feelings and behaviors effectively.



/benimhocam

1. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) there is conclusive proof that dreams are unrelated to brain activity
- B) the “collective unconscious” theory is still widely accepted among scientists
- C) dreams primarily serve as tools to prepare for social interactions
- D) survival instincts are the sole purpose of dreaming
- E) Jung’s theory about dreams is mostly based on subjective evidence

2. What is the attitude of the author towards Jung’s theory of dreams?

- A) supportive
- B) skeptical
- C) neutral
- D) dismissive
- E) appreciative

3. What does the passage suggest about the function of sleep?

- A) It facilitates toxin removal and regulates bodily processes.
- B) It primarily serves to reduce brain activity and conserve energy.
- C) It is only significant for maintaining physical health.
- D) Sleep patterns have no proven impact on cognitive abilities.
- E) Emotional regulation is not influenced by the quality of sleep.

4. What could be a suitable title for the passage?

- A) Emotional Regulation Through Sleep
- B) Carl Jung’s Theories on Dream Interpretation
- C) The Functions of Sleep and Dreams Exploring
- D) The Impact of Dreams on Social Behavior
- E) How Sleep and Dreams Shape the Brain



1. What does the word “validate” most likely mean in the passage?

- A) Disprove
- B) Confirm
- C) Reject
- D) Suggest
- E) Refute

2. What does “anecdotal” most likely mean in the context of the passage?

- A) Scientific
- B) Logical
- C) Based on personal accounts
- D) Experimental
- E) Proven

3. What does “prevailing” mean in the passage?

- A) Outdated
- B) Dominant
- C) Temporary
- D) Complex
- E) Limited

4. What does “refine” mean in the passage?

- A) Improve
- B) Ignore
- C) Complicate
- D) Abandon
- E) Finish

5. What does “by-products” most likely mean in the passage?

- A) Main outcomes
- B) Harmful consequences
- C) Intentional effects
- D) Negative impacts
- E) Secondary results

6. What does “regenerate” mean in the passage?

- A) Destroy
- B) Conserve
- C) Analyze
- D) Weaken
- E) Repair

7. What does “fine-tuning” refer to in the passage?

- A) Ignoring
- B) Eliminating
- C) Adjusting
- D) Highlighting
- E) Damaging

8. What does “consolidation” mean in the passage?

- A) Expansion
- B) Division
- C) Weakening
- D) Strengthening
- E) Clarification



1. Carl Jung's theory about dreams is often criticized because ----.

- A) it ignores the emotional benefits of dreaming altogether
- B) it directly contradicts the findings of modern neurologists
- C) it relies on evidence that cannot be scientifically verified
- D) it assumes all dreams are connected to survival mechanisms
- E) it focuses exclusively on individual, rather than universal, themes

2. Contemporary studies suggest that dreaming helps us ----.

- A) refine our reactions to real-world challenges and interactions
- B) eliminate negative emotions stored during the day
- C) slow down the brain's continuous neural activity
- D) increase our physical ability to survive in harsh environments
- E) prevent the accumulation of toxins in the brain

3. Sleep contributes to emotional regulation by ----.

- A) producing immune responses that protect against mental illnesses
- B) slowing down the production of hormones like growth hormone
- C) limiting our exposure to stress-inducing thoughts and dreams
- D) reinforcing cognitive functions associated with short-term memory
- E) enhancing the brain's ability to manage feelings and behaviors

4. The removal of toxins from the brain during sleep ----.

- A) occurs only in individuals with well-regulated emotional states
- B) is facilitated by a natural cleaning process discovered in 2013.
- C) ensures that dreams can function as survival simulations
- D) prevents neurological damage caused by overactive brain cells
- E) has no proven impact on physical or mental health

5. One theory suggests that dreams serve as ----.

- A) practice scenarios for navigating potential threats or challenges
- B) direct reflections of past experiences stored in the unconscious
- C) an effective way to slow the progression of sleep disorders
- D) the primary source of emotional regulation during waking hours
- E) symbolic representations with no real cognitive function

6. Modern scientists believe that dreams may ----.

- A) be directly linked to the production of specific brain toxins
- B) exclusively benefit cognitive processes associated with memory recall
- C) reduce stress by suppressing brain activity during deep sleep
- D) play various roles, including emotional processing and memory retention
- E) serve no functional purpose, unlike earlier neurological theories



1. Jung believed dreams connected individuals to universal themes through the collective unconscious.

- A) Jung argued that dreams serve no cognitive or emotional purpose.
- B) Dreams are unique to each person and unrelated to collective experiences.
- C) Dreams, according to Jung, reveal shared themes through a collective mental framework.
- D) Universal themes in dreams stem from individual survival instincts.
- E) The collective unconscious has no connection to dreams.

2. Sleep is essential for balancing and restoring bodily processes.

- A) Maintaining and recalibrating body functions relies heavily on sleep.
- B) Sleep is primarily needed for emotional, rather than physical, restoration.
- C) Bodily functions remain unaffected by sleep-related hormonal changes.
- D) Balancing bodily systems is primarily a function of diet, not sleep.
- E) Sleep only plays a minor role in the regulation of physical processes.

3. Dreaming might allow us to practice responses to potential dangers.

- A) Responses to dangers are unrelated to the cognitive functions of dreams.
- B) Dreams primarily serve as a medium for testing survival strategies.
- C) Potentially threatening situations are not addressed during dreaming.
- D) One theory is that dreams simulate threats, helping us prepare responses.
- E) Dreams are mainly reflections of current emotional challenges.

4. The study from the University of Rochester revealed that toxins are flushed out during sleep.

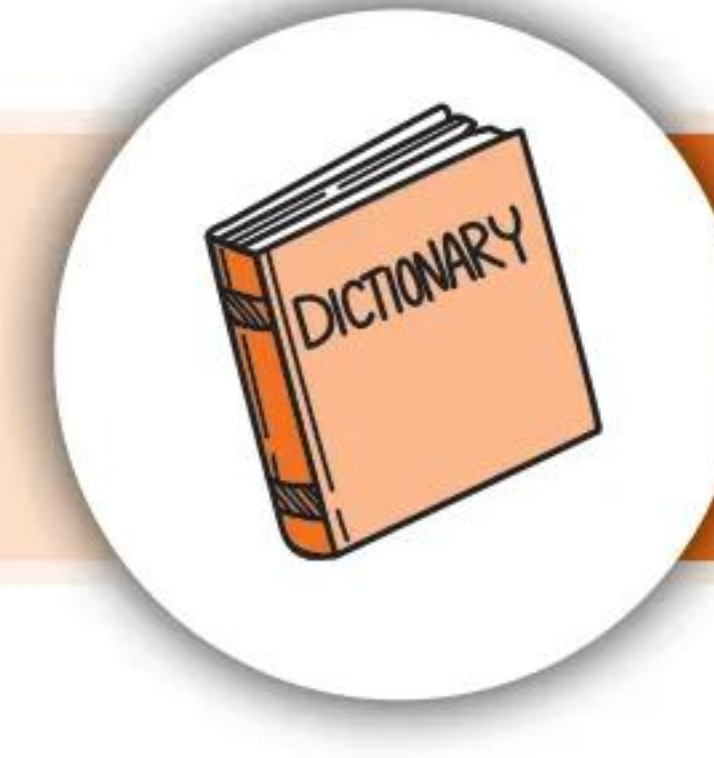
- A) Removing toxins has no proven benefit for neurological health.
- B) Sleep prevents the accumulation of toxins by limiting brain activity.
- C) Toxins build up in the brain regardless of sleep patterns.
- D) Brain toxins accumulated during the day are cleared out while sleeping.
- E) Toxin clearance is more effective during deep dreaming stages.

5. Dreams may be the brain's way of dealing with emotions from the day.

- A) Dreams eliminate negative feelings entirely from the subconscious.
- B) The brain ignores emotional challenges while processing dreams.
- C) Daily emotions have no connection to the content of dreams.
- D) Emotional experiences are processed and managed during dreams.
- E) Managing emotions is unrelated to the role of dreaming.

6. Hormones like growth hormone are crucial for repairing damaged cells.

- A) Growth hormone, produced during sleep, aids in cell regeneration.
- B) Repairing damaged cells is unrelated to the production of hormones.
- C) Sleep reduces the body's ability to produce essential hormones.
- D) Hormones help regulate the brain but not cellular activity.
- E) The production of growth hormone is unaffected by sleep patterns.



1. Sleep plays an essential role in consolidating memories and regulating emotions.

- A) Uyku, anıların pekiştirilmesinde ve duyguların düzenlenmesinde önemli bir rol oynar.
- B) Uyku, yalnızca fiziksel değil, duygusal işlevlerin de geliştirilmesine yardımcı olur.
- C) Duygusal düzenleme üzerinde uykunun herhangi bir etkisi yoktur.
- D) Hafıza pekiştirme işlemleri genellikle uykudan bağımsızdır.
- E) Uyku, duygusal kontrol üzerinde önemsiz bir etkiye sahiptir.

2. Dreams might serve as a survival mechanism by preparing us for potential dangers.

- A) Rüya görmenin temel amacı yalnızca duygusal düzenleme sağlamaktır.
- B) Rüyalar, hayatta kalma becerilerimizi geliştirmek için tasarlanmıştır.
- C) Tehlikelerle başa çıkmak için rüyaların hiçbir rolü yoktur.
- D) Rüyalar, olası tehlikelere karşı bizi hazırlayarak bir hayatta kalma mekanizması işlevi görebilir.
- E) Rüyalar, yalnızca bilinçaltındaki düşüncelerin bir yansımasıdır.

3. The brain clears toxins that build up during waking hours while we sleep.

- A) Toksinlerin beyin tarafından temizlenmesi uykudan bağımsızdır.
- B) Beyin, toksinlerin birikmesini uyku sırasında daha fazla artırır.
- C) Uykunun, toksin temizliğine herhangi bir etkisi yoktur.
- D) Toksinlerin birikmesi yalnızca beyin diğer aktivitelerine bağlıdır.
- E) Beyin, uyanık olduğumuz saatlerde biriken toksinleri uyku sırasında temizler.

4. Hormones produced during sleep are vital for physical and mental well-being.

- A) Uyku, hormon üretimini tamamen durdurarak vücudu dinlenmeye bırakır.
- B) Uyku sırasında üretilen hormonlar, yalnızca fiziksel işlevleri etkiler.
- C) Uyku sırasında üretilen hormonlar fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlık için hayati öneme sahiptir.
- D) Uyku sırasında üretilen hormonlar, duygusal düzenlemeye katkı sağlamaz.
- E) Hormon üretimi, uyku sırasında önemli ölçüde azalır.

5. Modern studies indicate that dreams help process emotions experienced during the day.

- A) Modern çalışmalar, rüyaların gün içinde yaşanan duyguları işlemeye yardımcı olduğunu gösteriyor.
- B) Rüyaların, gün boyunca hissedilen duygular üzerinde hiçbir etkisi yoktur.
- C) Rüyalar yalnızca geçmiş travmatik deneyimleri işlemeye yarar.
- D) Gün içinde yaşanan duyguların işlenmesi yalnızca uykuda gerçekleşir.
- E) Modern çalışmalar, rüyaların duygularla bağlantısının olmadığını iddia eder.

6. Sleep has been shown to improve our immune system and cognitive abilities.

- A) Bilişsel işlevler üzerinde uykunun herhangi bir etkisi gözlenmemiştir.
- B) Uyku, yalnızca bağışıklık sistemini desteklemek için gereklidir.
- C) Uykunun bağışıklık sistemi ve bilişsel yeteneklerimizi geliştirdiği gösterilmiştir.
- D) Uyku, yalnızca fiziksel dinlenme için gerekli bir süreçtir.
- E) Uykunun bağışıklık sistemine etkisi tamamen tartışmalıdır.



Translation of the Passage

Nörolog Carl Jung, rüyaların “kolektif bilinçdışı”na açılan birer pencere işlevi görebileceğini ve bireylerin evrensel temalar ve arketiplerle bağlantı kurmasını sağlayabileceğini öne sürdü. Ancak, bu bakış açısı günümüz bilim insanlarının çoğu tarafından büyük ölçüde reddedilmiştir; çünkü bu teori anekdot niteliğindeki kanıtlara dayanmakta ve bilimsel olarak doğrulanması neredeyse imkânsızdır. Günümüzde geçerli olan bir fikir, rüyaların uyanırken yaşanan duyguların ve zorlukların işlenmesine yardımcı olduğudur. Bir diğer hipotez ise rüyaların, gerçek dünya senaryolarının simülasyonu olarak işlev gördüğünü ve bilişsel yeteneklerimizi geliştirmemize olanak tanıdığını öne sürmektedir. Ayrıca, rüyaların bir tür hayatta kalma aracı olarak işlev görerek potansiyel tehlikelere veya sosyal etkileşimlere vereceğimiz tepkileri prova etmemize yardımcı olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Alternatif olarak, rüyaların belirli bir amaca hizmet etmediği ve yalnızca beynin uyku sırasında devam eden aktivitesinin yan ürünleri olduğu da savunulabilir.

Öte yandan uyku, hem zihinsel hem de fiziksel sağlık için hayati öneme sahiptir. Hasar görmüş ve ölen hücrelerin onarılmasına ve yenilenmesine yardımcı olan büyüme hormonu gibi hormonların üretilmesinde kritik bir rol oynar. Uyku, ayrıca vücuttaki sistemlerin ince ayar yapması için gereklidir. Örneğin, New York'taki Rochester Üniversitesi araştırmacılarının 2013 yılında yaptığı bir çalışma, beynimizde gün boyunca biriken toksinlerin uyku sırasında temizlendiğini ortaya koymuştur. Bunun yanı sıra uyku, bağışıklık sistemini güçlendirir, hafızayı pekiştirir ve duygularımızı ve davranışlarımızı yönetme yeteneğimizi geliştirerek duygusal düzenlemeye yardımcı olur.

NOTES

Paragraph Questions

1. E) Jung's theory about dreams is mostly based on subjective evidence
2. B) Skeptical
3. A) It facilitates toxin removal and regulates bodily processes.
4. C) The Functions of Sleep and Dreams

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B) Confirm
2. C) Based on personal accounts
3. B) Dominant
4. A) Improve
5. E) Secondary results
6. E) Repair
7. C) Adjusting
8. D) Strengthening

Sentence Completion Questions

1. C) It relies on evidence that cannot be scientifically verified.
2. A) Refine our reactions to real-world challenges and interactions.
3. E) Enhancing the brain's ability to manage feelings and behaviors.
4. B) Is facilitated by a natural cleaning process discovered in 2013.
5. A) Practice scenarios for navigating potential threats or challenges.
6. D) Play various roles, including emotional processing and memory retention.

The Same Meaning Questions

1. C) Dreams, according to Jung, reveal shared themes through a collective mental framework.
2. A) Maintaining and recalibrating body functions relies heavily on sleep.
3. E) One theory is that dreams simulate threats, helping us prepare responses.
4. D) Brain toxins accumulated during the day are cleared out while sleeping.
5. D) Emotional experiences are processed and managed during dreams.
6. A) Growth hormone, produced during sleep, aids in cell regeneration.

English-Turkish Translation

1. A) Uyku, anıların pekiştirilmesinde ve duyguların düzenlenmesinde önemli bir rol oynar.
2. D) Rüyalar, olası tehlikelere karşı bizi hazırlayarak bir hayatta kalma mekanizması işlevi görebilir.
3. E) Beyin, uyanık olduğumuz saatlerde biriken toksinleri uyku sırasında temizler.
4. C) Uyku sırasında üretilen hormonlar fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlık için hayati öneme sahiptir.
5. A) Modern çalışmalar, rüyaların gün içinde yaşanan duyguları işlemeye yardımcı olduğunu gösteriyor.
6. C) Uykunun bağışıklık sistemi ve bilişsel yeteneklerimizi geliştirdiği gösterilmiştir.



Firestorms are the most violent and unpredictable phenomena among the natural catastrophes. Tornado-force winds sweep superhot flames of up to 1,000 degrees Celsius through buildings and forests alike. Victims often suffocate before they can flee and entire towns can be obliterated. Survivors of firestorms describe darkness, 100-metre high fireballs and a roaring like a jumbo jet. To give you an idea of the sheer heat, firestorms can be hot enough to melt aluminium and tarmac, warp copper and even turn sand into glass. Firestorms happen worldwide, especially in the forests of the United States and Indonesia, and in the Australian bush. They occur mostly in summer and autumn when vegetation is tinder dry. Although they are a natural phenomenon, among the most devastating were triggered deliberately. During World War II, for instance, Allied forces used incendiaries and explosives to create devastating firestorms in Japanese and German cities. Firestorms also erupted after the cataclysmic impact 65.5 million years ago that many believe to have triggered the extinction of the dinosaurs. Climate change may be already increasing the risk of mega-fires by making summers ever hotter and drier.



1. According to the passage.....

- A) survivors of the mega fires could be go into a shock because of the darkness and sound effect of fire.
- B) mega fires occur mostly when the weather is dry and hot condition all around the world.
- C) firestorms happens precisely the areas where copper, aluminum and tarmac minerals were abundantly available.
- D) climate change must have triggered the extinction of dinosaurs millions years ago.
- E) firestorms happen all around the world especially in forest and certain areas where the vegetation is dry and tinder.

2. One can understand from the passage clearly that....

- A) hardly any victims of firestorms suffocate before they can run away.
- B) tornado- force winds sweep superhot flames more than 1000 Celsius degree across buildings and forests alike.
- C) firestorms are one of the most violent and unpredictable natural phenomena.
- D) firestorms can be used to melt aluminium and tarmac, cooper and even produce glass.
- E) no other natural phenomena is more fiercest and erratic than firestorms.

3. We can conclude from the passage that.....

- A) climate change will increase the risk of mega-fires by making summers ever hotter and drier.
- B) people believe that cataclysmic impact of firestorm caused the extinction of the dinosaurs 65.5 million years ago.
- C) much as it is a kind of a natural phenomenon, the most catastrophic mega fires were triggered by human on purposed.
- D) Japan and German used firebombs and explosives to create firestorms against Allied forces during World War II.
- E) autumn and summer are the best seasons to set fire to the forest of United States and Indonesia and Australian bush.

4. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Devastating Power and Causes of Firestorms
- B) How Climate Change Eliminates Natural Catastrophes
- C) Human Innovations to Prevent Mega-Fires
- D) The Role of Tornado Winds in Natural Disasters
- E) Unpredictable Events: The Origins of Wildfires



1. What does the word “obliterated” most likely mean in the passage?

“Entire towns can be obliterated.”

- A) Preserved B) Destroyed
C) Transformed D) Ignored
E) Enlarged

2. What does “tinder dry” most likely mean in the passage?

“They occur mostly in summer and autumn when vegetation is tinder dry.”

- A) Extremely moist B) Completely wet
C) Easily flammable D) Highly resistant
E) Slightly damp

3. What does “cataclysmic” mean in the context of the passage?

“Firestorms erupted after the cataclysmic impact 65.5 million years ago.”

- A) Minor B) Unimportant
C) Devastating D) Predictable
E) Reversible

4. What does “eruption” mean in the passage?

“Firestorms also erupted after the cataclysmic impact.”

- A) Explosion B) Erosion
C) Prevention D) Creation
E) Submersion

5. What does “phenomena” most likely mean in the passage?

“Firestorms are the most violent and unpredictable phenomena.”

- A) Events B) Explanations
C) Objects D) Warnings
E) Behaviors

6. What does “deliberately” most likely mean in the passage?

“Among the most devastating firestorms were triggered deliberately.”

- A) Accidentally B) Intentionally
C) Carelessly D) Passively
E) Randomly

7. What does “triggered” mean in the context of the passage?

“Among the most devastating firestorms were triggered deliberately.”

- A) Prevented B) Delayed
C) Controlled D) Neutralized
E) Caused

8. What does “unpredictable” most likely mean in the passage?

“Firestorms are the most violent and unpredictable phenomena.”

- A) Expected B) Random
C) Foreseeable D) Regular
E) Controlled



1. Firestorms are described as the most violent and unpredictable natural disasters because ----

- A) their effects are less significant than floods or hurricanes
- B) their frequency has increased due to recent volcanic activity.
- C) they can only occur in regions with high humidity.
- D) they always originate in tropical climates.
- E) they cause destruction with tornado-force winds and intense heat..

2. Firestorms are believed to have contributed to the extinction of dinosaurs because ----

- A) they erupted after a massive asteroid impact.
- B) they destroyed essential vegetation.
- C) they occurred alongside volcanic activity.
- D) their heat levels were lower than expected.
- E) they resulted from early human activity.

3. Climate change is a concern regarding firestorms because ----.

- A) it slows the spread of wildfire-related disasters
- B) it has no connection to the frequency of these disasters
- C) it leads to the reduction of firestorms in tropical areas
- D) it alters the structure of forests worldwide
- E) it increases the likelihood of hotter and drier summers

4. One example of deliberate firestorm creation was during ----.

- A) climate change studies in recent decades
- B) the dinosaur extinction event 65.5 million years ago
- C) the use of incendiaries in World War II
- D) the natural disasters in the Australian bush
- E) tornado research in the United States

5. Firestorms can produce heat intense enough to ----.

- A) melt materials such as aluminium and tarmac
- B) cause tornadoes to change direction
- C) prevent vegetation from regrowing permanently
- D) eliminate toxins from surrounding air
- E) cool nearby ocean temperatures

6. Firestorms mostly occur in ----.

- A) cold climates with high precipitation rates
- B) areas that are shielded from environmental changes caused by climate change
- C) regions where vegetation becomes highly flammable during summer and autumn
- D) forests that have no human settlements nearby
- E) places where tornadoes are common year-round



1. Firestorms are the most violent and unpredictable natural disasters.”

- A) Natural disasters like firestorms are rare and pose minimal threat.
- B) Firestorms are less dangerous compared to other natural events like floods or earthquakes.
- C) Violent and frequent, firestorms are the easiest to forecast among disasters.
- D) Among all natural catastrophes, firestorms are both highly destructive and difficult to predict.
- E) Firestorms are predictable occurrences with moderate impacts.

2. Tornado-force winds sweep flames through forests and buildings alike.

- A) Flames driven by strong winds destroy both buildings and forests.
- B) Tornadoes and fires often occur together in forested areas.
- C) Buildings and forests are rarely impacted by firestorms simultaneously.
- D) Tornado-force winds only affect urban structures during firestorms.
- E) Firestorms are caused by strong winds alone without any other factors.

3. Firestorms can melt aluminium, tarmac, and even turn sand into glass.

- A) Firestorms primarily occur in areas where glass is abundant.
- B) Aluminium and tarmac are unaffected by the heat generated by firestorms.
- C) Sand and other materials remain intact during firestorms.
- D) The intense heat of firestorms is capable of liquefying certain materials.
- E) Materials in firestorm zones are rarely exposed to significant heat.

4. Climate change may already be increasing the risk of mega-fires.

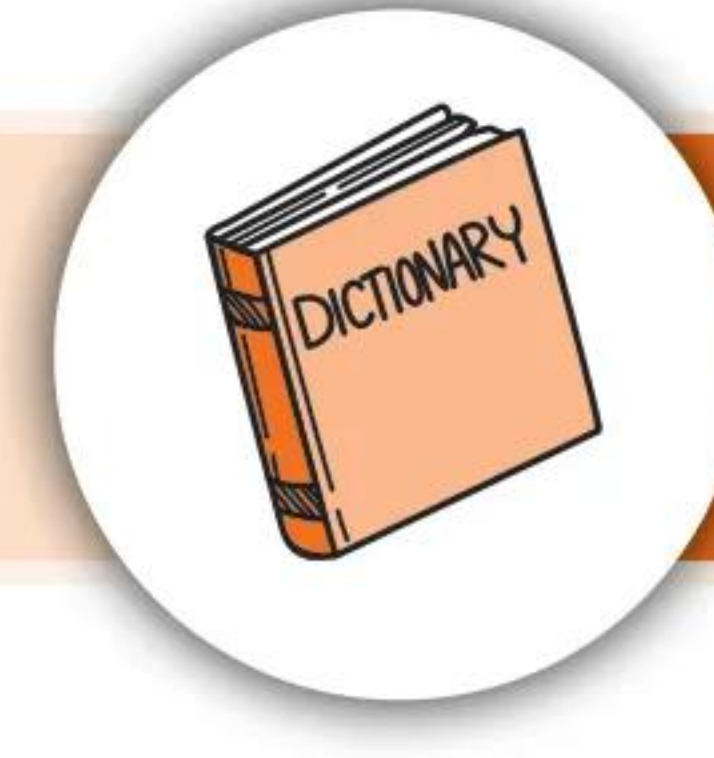
- A) Climate change has reduced the chances of firestorms developing.
- B) Rising global temperatures are likely making firestorms more frequent.
- C) Firestorms are unaffected by changes in global climate conditions.
- D) Lower summer temperatures are decreasing the intensity of firestorms.
- E) Mega-fires are unrelated to any climate change impacts.

5. Firestorms have been triggered deliberately during wartime.

- A) During wars, explosives were used intentionally to cause firestorms.
- B) Wartime firestorms only occurred naturally without human involvement.
- C) Firestorms were not part of any deliberate military strategy in wars.
- D) Explosives and incendiaries failed to produce any major firestorms.
- E) Military forces avoided creating firestorms during conflicts.

6. Survivors of firestorms describe roaring noises and towering fireballs.

- A) Firestorms create sounds that are unrelated to the flames.
- B) Survivors have no significant memories of firestorms.
- C) The roaring noise from firestorms is rarely heard by survivors.
- D) Firestorms produce minimal sound and visual effects.
- E) Those who lived through firestorms recall terrifying sounds and enormous flames.



1. Firestorms can produce heat intense enough to melt materials such as aluminium and tarmac.

- A) Yüksek sıcaklıklar, ateş fırtınalarının en yaygın özelliklerinden biri değildir.
- B) Ateş fırtınaları genellikle yalnızca ormanları etkiler ve malzemelere zarar vermez.
- C) Alüminyum ve asfalt, ateş fırtınaları sırasında sıcaklıktan etkilenmez.
- D) Ateş fırtınalarının sıcaklığı insan yaşamını doğrudan tehdit etmez.
- E) Ateş fırtınaları, alüminyum ve asfalt gibi malzemeleri eritebilecek kadar yüksek ısı üretebilir.

2. Climate change may be increasing the risk of mega-fires by making summers hotter and drier.

- A) Ateş fırtınaları, yalnızca insan etkisi nedeniyle meydana gelir.
- B) İklim değişikliği, büyük yangınların meydana gelme ihtimalini azaltmıştır.
- C) Yaz aylarının kuraklığı, ateş fırtınalarının sıklığını etkilemez.
- D) İklim değişikliği, yaz aylarını daha sıcak ve kurak hale getirerek büyük yangın riskini artırabilir.
- E) Büyük yangınların riskini artıran tek faktör orman yangınlarıdır.

3. Firestorms are considered one of the most violent natural catastrophes.

- A) Ateş fırtınaları, en şiddetli doğal felaketlerden biri olarak kabul edilir.
- B) Ateş fırtınalarının etkileri genellikle hafif ve geçicidir.
- C) Doğal felaketlerin en şiddetlisi deprem, ateş fırtınası değildir.
- D) Ateş fırtınaları yalnızca yerel bölgelerde hasara yol açar.
- E) Ateş fırtınaları insan yaşamını tehdit etmeyen doğal olaylardır.

4. Survivors of firestorms describe loud roaring noises and massive fireballs.

- A) Ateş fırtınaları genellikle sessiz ve etkisizdir.
- B) Ateş fırtınasından kurtulanlar, yüksek uğultulu sesleri ve büyük ateş toplarını tarif eder.
- C) Uğultulu sesler ve büyük ateş topları, ateş fırtınalarında nadiren görülür.
- D) Ateş fırtınası mağdurları genellikle olay sırasında herhangi bir şey hatırlamaz.
- E) Ateş fırtınalarının belirtileri yalnızca sıcaklıkla sınırlıdır.

5. Firestorms occur mostly in regions with dry vegetation during summer and autumn.

- A) Ateş fırtınaları, yaz ve sonbaharda kuru bitki örtüsüne sahip bölgelerde yaygın olarak görülür.
- B) Ateş fırtınaları her mevsimde eşit sıklıkta meydana gelir.
- C) Yaz aylarında nemli ormanlar ateş fırtınalarından daha çok etkilenir.
- D) Ateş fırtınalarının en sık görüldüğü dönem kış mevsimidir.
- E) Kuru bitki örtüsü, ateş fırtınalarının oluşumunda hiçbir rol oynamaz.

6. Firestorms can be caused by both natural events and human activities.

- A) Ateş fırtınalarının meydana gelmesi tamamen insan hatasına bağlıdır.
- B) İnsan faaliyetlerinin ateş fırtınaları üzerinde hiçbir etkisi yoktur.
- C) Ateş fırtınalarının tek nedeni iklim değişikliğidir.
- D) Ateş fırtınaları yalnızca doğal sebeplerle oluşur.
- E) Ateş fırtınaları hem doğal olaylar hem de insan faaliyetleri nedeniyle meydana gelebilir.



Translation of the Passage

Yangın fırtınaları, doğal felaketler arasında en şiddetli ve öngörülemez olanlardır. Kasırga gücündeki rüzgarlar, 1.000 dereceye kadar ulaşan aşırı sıcak alevleri hem binalar hem de ormanlar boyunca süpürür. Kurbanlar genellikle kaçamadan önce boğularak ölür ve tüm kasabalar yok olabilir. Yangın fırtınasından kurtulanlar, karanlığı, 100 metre yüksekliğindeki ateş toplarını ve bir jumbo jet gibi gürleyen sesleri tarif eder. Saf sıcaklığını anlamak için bir fikir vermek gerekirse, yangın fırtınaları alüminyum ve asfaltı eritmek, bakırı eğmek ve hatta kumu cama dönüştürmek için yeterince sıcak olabilir. Yangın fırtınaları dünya genelinde, özellikle Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ve Endonezya ormanlarında ve Avustralya çalılıklarında meydana gelir. Genellikle bitki örtüsünün kuru bir çıraya dönüştüğü yaz ve sonbahar aylarında ortaya çıkarlar. Doğal bir fenomen olmalarına rağmen, en yıkıcı olanlarından bazıları kasten tetiklenmiştir. Örneğin, II. Dünya Savaşı sırasında, Müttefik kuvvetler, Japon ve Alman şehirlerinde yıkıcı yangın fırtınaları yaratmak için yangın bombaları ve patlayıcılar kullanmışlardır. Ayrıca, dinazorların yok oluşunu tetiklediğine inanılan, 65,5 milyon yıl önceki felaket çarpışmasının ardından yangın fırtınaları da patlak vermiştir. İklim değişikliği, yazları giderek daha sıcak ve kurak hale getirerek mega yangın riskini artırıyor olabilir.

NOTES

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Paragraph Questions

1. E
2. E
3. C
4. A

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B) Destroyed
2. C) Easily flammable
3. C) Devastating
4. A) Explosion
5. A) Events
6. B) Intentionally
7. E) Caused
8. B) Random

Sentence Completion Questions

1. E) They cause destruction with tornado-force winds and intense heat.
2. A) They erupted after a massive asteroid impact.
3. E) It increases the likelihood of hotter and drier summers
4. C) The use of incendiaries in World War II
5. A) Melt materials such as aluminium and tarmac
6. C) Regions where vegetation becomes highly flammable during summer and autumn

The Same Meaning Questions

1. D) Among all natural catastrophes, firestorms are both highly destructive and difficult to predict.
2. A) Flames driven by strong winds destroy both buildings and forests.
3. D) The intense heat of firestorms is capable of liquefying certain materials.
4. B) Rising global temperatures are likely making firestorms more frequent.
5. A) During wars, explosives were used intentionally to cause firestorms.
6. E) Those who lived through firestorms recall terrifying sounds and enormous flames

English-Turkish Translation

1. E
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. E



Contrary to popular belief, it wasn't slaves who built the pyramids. Archaeologists have discovered the remains of a purposefully constructed village near the Giza pyramids, which date back approximately 4,500 years. This village housed thousands of workers who contributed to the construction of these monumental structures. Among the findings were name stamps and seals, which provided bureaucratic evidence of an organized system for managing the workforce. These items indicated the existence of a structured operation to feed and accommodate the laborers. Animal bones recovered from the site revealed that the workers were provided with high-quality meat, a luxury uncommon for most people of that era. Additionally, numerous bread jars were found, suggesting that the workers had access to ample food supplies. The laborers slept in long, purpose-built dormitories, offering further proof that they were not slaves. Scientists theorize that these laborers were likely recruited from farming communities, potentially from regions much farther south along the Nile, near Luxor. They may have been attracted by the promise of high-quality food, shelter, and the prestige of working on such an extraordinary project. This organized and incentivized system of labor contradicts the long-held assumption that the pyramids were built by slaves. Interestingly, many modern-day archaeological workers employed at Giza today come from the same region as the ancient laborers. However, unlike their ancient counterparts, they are paid in monetary terms rather than with provisions like prime beef and bread. This continuity highlights the enduring role of skilled labor in uncovering and preserving Egypt's historical treasures.



1. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) the workers who built the pyramids were likely recruited voluntarily from farming regions
- B) pyramid construction relied entirely on laborers seeking financial compensation
- C) ancient laborers and modern archaeological workers receive similar forms of payment
- D) the use of forced labor was common in ancient Egypt's large construction projects
- E) the recruitment strategy for workers was not based on their skills or expertise

2. What is the main reason scientists believe the workers were not slaves?

- A) They were housed in organized dormitories and fed high-quality food.
- B) They were recruited from regions close to the Giza pyramids.
- C) The seals and name stamps suggest they were treated as free citizens.
- D) They were given monetary rewards for their labor.
- E) The archaeological evidence points to their significant role in managing the project.

3. What does the paragraph suggest about modern-day archaeological workers at Giza?

- A) They face the same challenges as ancient workers.
- B) They receive similar forms of payment as ancient workers.
- C) They are descendants of ancient laborers recruited from the same region.
- D) They use advanced tools to reconstruct the pyramids.
- E) Their role is limited to preserving historical sites rather than uncovering new findings.

4. The discovery of animal bones and bread jars at the site indicates that ----.

- A) the laborers were malnourished and mistreated during the project
- B) the construction workers were fed well, contradicting the idea that they were slaves
- C) food resources were imported from neighboring regions to sustain the workforce
- D) the laborers relied solely on bread for their daily sustenance
- E) the villagers primarily engaged in farming activities rather than construction



1. The archaeologists discovered bureaucratic evidence, such as name stamps and seals, to manage the massive operation of feeding and housing the workers.

- A) irrelevant B) official
C) haphazard D) unclear
E) primitive

2. The animal bones recovered from the site revealed that the workers were provided with luxurious food, which was uncommon for most people at the time.

- A) low-quality B) common
C) abundant D) extravagant
E) processed

3. The prestige of working on a monumental project like the pyramids may have attracted laborers from distant farming communities.

- A) honor B) discomfort
C) effort D) danger
E) obligation

4. The remnants of bread jars found at the site suggested that workers were supplied with sufficient sustenance.

- A) evidence B) artifacts
C) remains D) processes
E) ingredients

5. Contrary to popular belief, the laborers were enticed to join the project, possibly through promises of quality food and respectable living conditions.

- A) excluded B) attracted
C) ignored D) manipulated
E) punished

6. The workers' accommodations, including long dormitories, were purposefully constructed to house them comfortably during the project.

- A) accidentally B) deliberately
C) hastily D) poorly
E) randomly

7. Archaeologists argue that the high-quality food and organized living conditions refute the assumption that the workers were slaves.

- A) support B) strengthen
C) contradict D) accept
E) simplify

8. Modern archaeological laborers, many of whom hail from the same region as ancient workers, are compensated in monetary terms rather than provisions.

- A) rewarded B) ignored
C) mistreated D) overworked
E) paid



1. 1 Archaeologists believe that the workers were not slaves because ----.

- A) they were given high-quality food and purposefully built accommodations
- B) the seals and name stamps proved they were forced into labor
- C) they were recruited from regions close to the pyramids
- D) they were provided with insufficient resources during construction
- E) the workforce was disorganized and poorly managed

2. The seals and name stamps found at the site provide evidence of ----.

- A) a chaotic system of managing laborers
- B) an organized bureaucracy overseeing the workers' welfare
- C) the workers' poor living conditions
- D) the absence of official management during construction
- E) the use of primitive tools in construction

3. The discovery of animal bones and bread jars indicates that ----.

- A) food supplies were scarce for the workers
- B) the workers were given better sustenance than most people of the era
- C) workers relied on imported food from neighboring regions
- D) bread was the only source of nutrition for the laborers
- E) animals were not used in the construction process

4. Evidence from the workers' village refutes the assumption ----.

- A) that workers voluntarily participated in the pyramid project
- B) that the workers were mistreated and underfed
- C) that bureaucratic systems existed in ancient Egypt
- D) that slaves built the pyramids under harsh conditions
- E) that laborers had any access to quality food

5. The presence of long dormitories suggests that ----.

- A) the workers were required to build their own shelters
- B) accommodations were planned to provide comfort and order
- C) no special arrangements were made for the workforce
- D) workers lived in separate facilities based on their rank
- E) slaves were the primary workforce for pyramid construction

6. The passage highlights that modern archaeological workers ----.

- A) work under similar conditions as ancient laborers
- B) receive monetary compensation for their efforts
- C) are not connected to the regions near Luxor
- D) are compensated with food and provisions like ancient workers
- E) avoid physically demanding tasks during excavations



1. Archaeologists uncovered bureaucratic evidence, such as name stamps, that demonstrated an organized system for managing the workers.

- A) The seals and stamps found suggest a chaotic system for managing labor.
- B) Evidence found at the site proved workers were part of an organized system.
- C) There was no evidence of an organized workforce in pyramid construction.
- D) The seals suggested that management was absent in ancient Egypt.
- E) Workers were managed through informal and temporary arrangements.

2. The workers were provided with high-quality food, which was uncommon for most people in ancient times.

- A) The food available to workers was of better quality than what most people could access.
- B) Workers were underfed and given food inferior to that of ordinary people.
- C) The workers' diet was no different from that of slaves.
- D) Workers in ancient times were rarely provided with food by their employers.
- E) The workers consumed the same quality of food as most people.

3. The dormitories were purposefully constructed to accommodate the workers comfortably.

- A) No special housing was provided to workers during construction.
- B) Dormitories were built to provide adequate living conditions for the workers.
- C) Workers had to construct their own makeshift shelters.
- D) The accommodations for workers were disorganized and temporary.
- E) Housing arrangements for the workers were not a priority.

4. The discovery of food remnants challenges the idea that slaves built the pyramids.

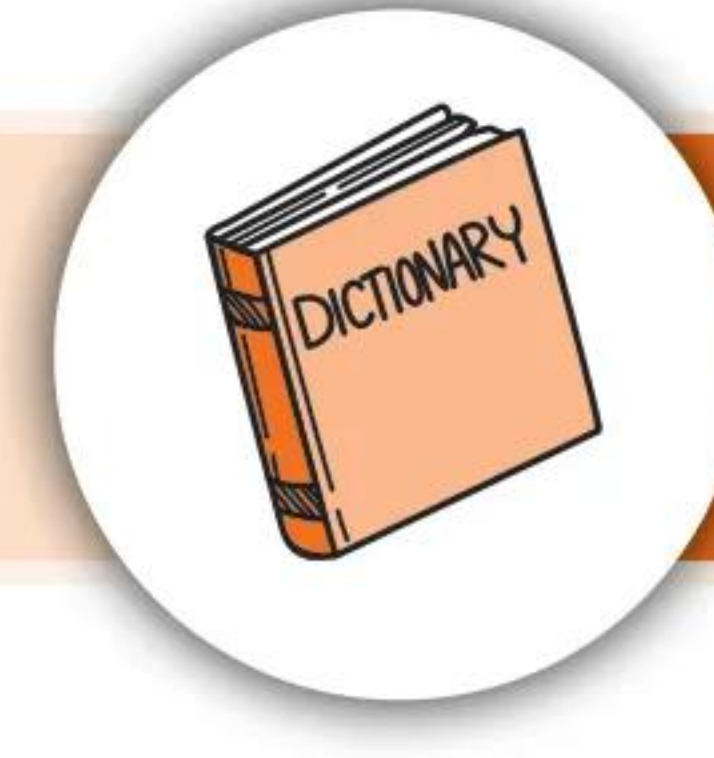
- A) Evidence found supports the idea that slaves built the pyramids.
- B) The findings dispute the belief that the pyramids were constructed by slaves.
- C) Food remains prove that slaves were underfed during pyramid construction.
- D) Archaeologists found no evidence linking workers to pyramid construction.
- E) The idea that slaves built the pyramids remains undisputed.

5. The laborers may have been attracted to the project by the promise of quality food and the prestige of working on such a monumental undertaking.

- A) Workers were likely forced to join the pyramid construction project.
- B) The project attracted laborers due to its prestige and provisions.
- C) Laborers were unwilling to participate in such demanding work.
- D) The project lacked incentives for workers to join.
- E) Workers only joined the project to escape farming life.

6. Modern archaeological workers are often from the same region as their ancient counterparts.

- A) Ancient workers were unrelated to modern archaeological laborers.
- B) Modern workers come from regions unconnected to ancient pyramid builders.
- C) Many modern laborers share geographical origins with ancient workers.
- D) There is no continuity between ancient and modern workers at Giza.
- E) Modern laborers avoid working on projects related to ancient sites.



1. Archaeologists have discovered purposefully built dormitories, suggesting that pyramid laborers were treated respectfully and not as slaves.

- A) Arkeologlar, işçilerin köle olmadığını ve saygıyla muamele gördüğünü gösteren özel olarak inşa edilmiş yatakhaneler keşfettiler.
- B) Arkeologlar, işçilerin köle olarak çalıştırıldığını ve kötü koşullarda yaşadıklarını gösteren kalıntılar buldular.
- C) Arkeologlar, piramit işçilerinin kendi barınaklarını inşa ettiğini tespit ettiler.
- D) Arkeologlar, kölelerin yatakhanelerde yaşadığını iddia ediyor.
- E) Arkeologlar, piramit işçilerinin yeterince iyi muamele görmediğini belirttiler.

2. The seals and name stamps found at the site provide evidence of an organized workforce managing pyramid construction.

- A) Sitede bulunan mühürler, piramit inşaatında kullanılan kaotik bir sistemi göstermektedir.
- B) Sitede bulunan mühürler ve isim damgaları, organize bir iş gücünün varlığını kanıtlamaktadır.
- C) Bulunan damgalar, piramitlerin bireysel işçiler tarafından inşa edildiğini göstermektedir.
- D) Mühürler, kölelerin piramit inşasında çalıştırıldığını kanıtlamaktadır.
- E) Damgalar, iş gücünün hiçbir şekilde organize olmadığını ortaya koymaktadır.

3. The animal bones and bread jars indicate that workers were fed much better than the average person at the time.

- A) Hayvan kalıntıları, işçilerin o dönemde daha az beslendiğini belirtmektedir.
- B) Ekmek kavanozları, işçilerin yeterince beslenmediğini kanıtlamaktadır.
- C) Hayvan kemikleri, kölelerin kötü beslendiğini öne sürmektedir.
- D) Kavanozlar, işçilerin yemeklerini yanlarında getirdiğini göstermektedir.
- E) Hayvan kemikleri ve ekmek kavanozları, işçilerin o dönemin ortalama insanlarından daha iyi beslendiğini göstermektedir.

4. Evidence from the site challenges the long-held belief that the pyramids were built by slaves.

- A) Kanıtlar, piramitlerin yalnızca çiftçiler tarafından yapıldığını iddia etmektedir.
- B) Kanıtlar, kölelerin piramit inşasında nasıl çalıştığını göstermektedir.
- C) Siteden gelen kanıtlar, piramitlerin köleler olmadan inşa edildiğini desteklememektedir.
- D) Sitedeki kanıtlar, piramitlerin köleler tarafından inşa edildiği inancını sorgulamaktadır.
- E) Kalıntılar, piramitlerin yalnızca kraliyet işçileri tarafından yapıldığını göstermektedir.

5. Modern archaeological workers receive monetary compensation rather than food or provisions like their ancient counterparts.

- A) Modern arkeologlar, antik çağdaki işçilerin aksine, yiyecek yerine para ile ödüllendirilmektedir.
- B) Modern işçiler, eski işçiler gibi yalnızca gıda maddeleriyle ödüllendirilmektedir.
- C) Modern arkeologlar, antik işçilerle aynı şekilde tazminat almaktadır.
- D) Modern işçiler, eski işçilerin aksine, çalışmaları için hiçbir şey almamaktadır.
- E) Modern arkeologlar, geçmişteki işçilerle aynı şekilde yiyecek ve barınak sağlanarak ödüllendirilmektedir.

6. Recruitment of laborers from distant regions suggests that participation in pyramid construction was considered prestigious.

- A) İşçi alımı, inşaat projesinin popüler olmadığını göstermektedir.
- B) İşçilerin uzak bölgelerden getirilmesi, piramitlerin yalnızca zorunluluktan inşa edildiğini göstermektedir.
- C) Uzak bölgelerden işçi alımı, piramit inşasına katılımın itibarlı olduğunu göstermektedir.
- D) İşçilerin katılımı, piramit inşasının yalnızca bir ekonomik zorunluluk olduğunu kanıtlamaktadır.
- E) Uzak bölgelerden işçilerin alınması, köleliğin yaygın olduğunu göstermektedir.



Translation of the Passage

Yaygın inanın aksine, piramitleri köleler inşa etmedi. Arkeologlar, yaklaşık 4.500 yıl öncesine tarihlenen Giza piramitlerinin yakınında, özel olarak inşa edilmiş bir köyün kalıntılarını keşfettiler. Bu köy, bu anıtsal yapıları inşa eden binlerce işçiye ev sahipliği yapıyordu. Buluntular arasında isim damgaları ve mühürler yer aldı; bunlar, iş gücünü yönetmek için kullanılan organize bir sistemin bürokratik kanıtlarını sağladı. Bu eşyalar, işçileri beslemek ve barındırmak için yapılandırılmış bir operasyonun varlığını gösteriyordu. Kazı alanında bulunan hayvan kemikleri, işçilere dönemin çoğu insanının ulaşamayacağı bir lüks olan yüksek kaliteli et sağlandığını ortaya koydu. Ayrıca, sayısız ekmek kavanozu bulunmuş, bu da işçilerin bol miktarda yiyecek temin edebildiğini göstermektedir. İşçiler, uzun ve özel olarak inşa edilmiş yatakhanelerde uyuyordu; bu da onların köle olmadıklarına dair ek bir kanıt sunuyor. Bilim insanları, bu işçilerin büyük olasılıkla Nil boyunca, Luxor gibi çok daha güneydeki tarım topluluklarından işe alındığını öne sürüyor. İşçiler, yüksek kaliteli yiyecek, barınma ve böylesine olağanüstü bir projede çalışmanın prestiji gibi vaatlerle cezbedilmiş olabilir. Bu organize ve teşvik odaklı iş gücü sistemi, piramitlerin köleler tarafından inşa edildiği yönündeki uzun süredir kabul gören varsayımı çürütmektedir. İlginç bir şekilde, bugün Giza'da çalışan modern arkeolojik işçilerin birçoğu, eski işçilerin geldiği aynı bölgeden gelmektedir. Ancak, eski işçilerin aksine, modern işçilere ekmek ve kaliteli et gibi erzak yerine para ödenmektedir. Bu süreklilik, Mısır'ın tarihi hazinelerini ortaya çıkarma ve koruma sürecinde vasıflı iş gücünün kalıcı rolünü vurgulamaktadır.

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Paragraph Questions

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. B

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. E

Sentence Completion Questions

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. B

The Same Meaning Questions

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. C

English-Turkish Translation

1. A
2. B
3. E
4. D
5. A
6. C



In the near future, even your dreams may no longer be private. Japanese scientists have developed a groundbreaking method to interpret what individuals are dreaming about by analyzing their brain activity during sleep. This brain data is processed through an algorithm that reconstructs the dream and can replay it once the person wakes up. In essence, scientists have created a kind of dream-reading machine, allowing people to review their dreams after waking up. This technology eliminates the worry of forgetting dreams and could provide a unique insight into the mysterious nature of dreaming. The process works because when we imagine or visualize specific objects, our brains produce consistent neural patterns. For example, when you visualize a chair, your brain generates a particular pattern of neural activity. By analyzing brain scans, scientists use algorithms to match these patterns with correlated images. This correlation enables the reconstruction of dreams into visual or conceptual formats. Currently, the technology is still in its infancy. Researchers claim to interpret dreams correctly about 60% of the time, which is an impressive starting point but leaves room for improvement. This research has significant potential for the future. It could revolutionize how we interpret dreams, providing valuable insights into their meanings and functions. Scientists might even uncover clues about the fundamental purpose of dreaming, a topic that remains one of neuroscience's greatest mysteries. Moreover, this breakthrough could influence fields like psychology, neuroscience, and even creative industries by offering a deeper understanding of the human mind.



1. It could be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) the research into dream reconstruction is still in an early and experimental stage
- B) the technology developed by Japanese scientists is flawless in interpreting dreams
- C) understanding why humans dream has already been achieved through this research
- D) reconstructing dreams has eliminated the mystery surrounding their purpose
- E) Japanese scientists have found no patterns linking brain activity to dreams

2. The research mentioned in the passage could potentially ----.

- A) solve all mysteries related to human psychology
- B) create an ethical dilemma about the privacy of our dreams
- C) eliminate the need for brain imaging technologies
- D) completely debunk the purpose of dreams
- E) reduce the need for neuroscience research

3. The dream-reading technology discussed in the passage relies on ----.

- A) random patterns generated by brain activity during sleep
- B) correlating dreams with unrelated brain data
- C) algorithms designed to predict emotions during dreaming
- D) analyzing neural patterns linked to specific visualizations
- E) interpreting dreams without the use of brain scans

4. It is implied in the passage that dream interpretation technology ----.

- A) has already become widely accessible and accurate
- B) is still a developing field with significant room for improvement
- C) currently solves all mysteries surrounding brain activity
- D) is primarily focused on creating ethical guidelines for its use
- E) relies on outdated methods for reconstructing dreams



1. Japanese scientists have developed a method to interpret what individuals are dreaming about by analyzing their brain activity during sleep.

- A) ignore B) explain
C) destroy D) reconstruct
E) improve

2. This brain data is processed through an algorithm that reconstructs the dream and can replay it once the person wakes up.

- A) calculation B) image
C) program D) formula
E) theory

3. Scientists may even glean valuable clues about the mysterious function of dreaming.

- A) collect B) reveal
C) destroy D) dismiss
E) ignore

4. Researchers claim to reconstruct dreams correctly about 60% of the time.

- A) destroy B) repeat
C) rebuild D) remember
E) dismiss

5. This breakthrough technology could revolutionize how dreams are interpreted and understood.

- A) undermine B) transform
C) question D) complicate
E) delay

6. Neural patterns in the brain can be correlated with specific images to recreate dreams.

- A) linked B) eliminated
C) misunderstood D) ignored
E) challenged

7. The research provides insights into the mysterious nature of dreaming, a topic that remains largely unexplored.

- A) complicated B) fascinating
C) puzzling D) routine
E) insignificant

8. The technology is still in its infancy, with a 60% accuracy rate in interpreting dreams.

- A) simplicity B) progress
C) early stage D) complexity
E) conclusion



1. **Scientists have developed a technology that enables dreams to be reconstructed by ----.**
 - A) using algorithms to link neural patterns with correlated images
 - B) relying on random brain activity during the dreaming process
 - C) decoding thoughts during awake hours rather than during sleep
 - D) analyzing dreams without the use of brain scans
 - E) creating artificial dreams for scientific purposes

2. **It is stated in the passage that brain activity can produce consistent patterns whenever ----.**
 - A) people sleep deeply without interruptions
 - B) a specific image or object is visualized
 - C) scientists alter the neural pathways in the brain
 - D) an individual experiences recurring dreams
 - E) unrelated emotions are processed during dreaming

3. **The passage suggests that dream interpretation technology could eventually ----.**
 - A) eliminate all mysteries surrounding the human mind
 - B) replace traditional methods of analyzing sleep behavior
 - C) provide new insights into why humans dream
 - D) make it impossible to forget any dreams
 - E) stop the occurrence of certain types of dreams

4. **The research mentioned in the passage is still in its early stages, as ----.**
 - A) its accuracy rate is limited to about 60%
 - B) it is unable to reconstruct any dreams accurately
 - C) it requires specialized equipment unavailable to most scientists
 - D) it cannot distinguish between real and imagined dreams
 - E) the results are universally accepted without criticism

5. **According to the passage, consistent neural patterns occur in the brain when ----.**
 - A) random brain activity takes place during sleep
 - B) individuals imagine specific types of objects or images
 - C) an algorithm generates artificial dreams for study
 - D) unrelated emotions influence the process of dreaming
 - E) the brain transitions from one stage of sleep to another

6. **It can be concluded from the passage that the dream-reading technology ----.**
 - A) has completely solved the mystery of why humans dream
 - B) is still an experimental tool with room for development
 - C) allows researchers to achieve perfect accuracy in dream reconstruction
 - D) has been widely implemented in clinical settings
 - E) ensures that all dreams are remembered without any effort



1. Japanese scientists have created a kind of dream-reading machine that can replay dreams after a person wakes up.

- A) Scientists have invented a device that can reconstruct dreams for playback.
- B) Scientists have developed a machine to analyze thoughts during the day.
- C) The dream-reading machine works only when people are awake.
- D) Dreams can only be remembered naturally, without technological assistance.
- E) Dream interpretation remains impossible despite recent technological advances.

2. Scientists can now interpret dreams by analyzing consistent neural patterns in the brain.

- A) Dreams are analyzed by examining random neural activity.
- B) Brain patterns allow scientists to decode the content of dreams.
- C) Neural patterns in the brain are unrelated to dream analysis.
- D) Scientists rely on emotions rather than neural patterns to interpret dreams.
- E) Dream interpretation is unrelated to brain activity.

3. The research could revolutionize how dreams are understood and interpreted.

- A) The study may bring minor improvements to dream analysis.
- B) Research into dreams is likely to remain unchanged.
- C) This research could transform the field of dream interpretation.
- D) Understanding dreams will continue to be a mystery.
- E) Dream analysis cannot benefit from scientific advancements.

4. The research is still fairly rudimentary, with only a 60% accuracy rate in interpreting dreams.

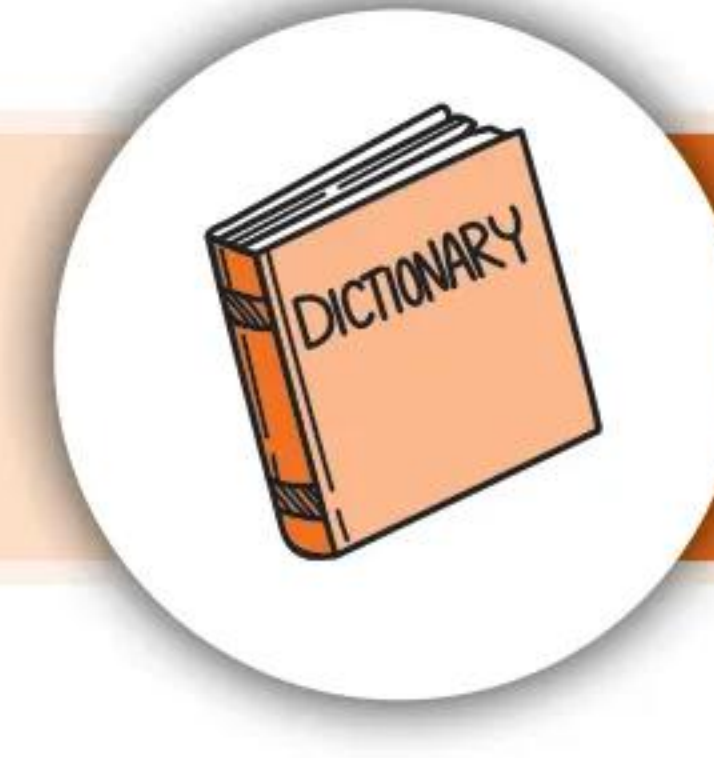
- A) The research is at an advanced stage with high accuracy.
- B) Dream interpretation is nearly perfect due to recent developments.
- C) Research into dreams no longer involves experimentation.
- D) Dream interpretation has no measurable accuracy.
- E) The accuracy of dream reconstruction is still limited.

5. Scientists believe this research may uncover clues about the function of dreaming.

- A) The function of dreaming has already been fully explained.
- B) Research aims to shed light on why humans dream.
- C) The study dismisses any questions about the purpose of dreaming.
- D) The function of dreams remains irrelevant to current research.
- E) Scientists reject the idea that dreams have a specific function.

6. The ability to reconstruct dreams relies on identifying neural patterns correlated with specific images.

- A) Neural patterns unrelated to dreaming are the focus of research.
- B) Dream reconstruction depends on linking brain activity to images.
- C) Identifying neural patterns is unnecessary for reconstructing dreams.
- D) Dream reconstruction cannot rely on brain scans.
- E) The process excludes any analysis of neural patterns.



1. Japanese scientists have developed a machine that can reconstruct dreams by analyzing brain activity during sleep.

- A) Japon bilim insanları, uyanırken rüyaları analiz eden bir cihaz geliştirdiler.
- B) Japon bilim insanları, rüyaları görmeyi engelleyen bir cihaz icat ettiler.
- C) Japon bilim insanları, rüyaları analiz etmek için kullanılan bir yazılım oluşturdu.
- D) Japon bilim insanları, rüyaları uyku sırasında beyindeki aktiviteleri analiz ederek yeniden oluşturabilen bir makine geliştirdiler.
- E) Japon bilim insanları, rüya hatırlamayı imkânsız hale getiren bir makine geliştirdiler.

2. Neural patterns in the brain are correlated with specific images, enabling scientists to reconstruct dreams.

- A) Beyindeki sinirsel kalıplar, belirli görüntülerle ilişkilendirilerek rüyaların yeniden oluşturulmasını sağlar.
- B) Beyindeki sinirsel kalıplar, rüyaların tamamen unutulmasına neden olur.
- C) Sinirsel aktiviteler, rüyaların anlamını çözmek için yeterli bilgi sağlamaz.
- D) Beyindeki kalıplar, rüya analizi için kullanılmaz.
- E) Sinirsel kalıplar, yalnızca uyandıktan sonra analiz edilebilir.

3. The dream-reading technology could revolutionize how dreams are interpreted in the future.

- A) Rüyaların anlamı üzerinde hiçbir etkisi olmayan bir teknolojiden bahsedilmektedir.
- B) Rüya okuma cihazı, rüyaların geçmişte nasıl yorumlandığını açıklar.
- C) Rüyaları okumak için geliştirilen teknoloji, artık kullanılmamaktadır.
- D) Rüya okuma cihazı, yalnızca sınırlı bir kapasiteye sahiptir.
- E) Rüya okuma teknolojisi, gelecekte rüyaların nasıl yorumlanacağını dönüştürebilir.

4. Brain activity during sleep generates consistent patterns that scientists can analyze to interpret dreams.

- A) Uyku sırasında beyin aktivitesi, bilim insanlarının analiz edip rüyaları yorumlayabileceği tutarlı kalıplar oluşturur.
- B) Uyku sırasında beyin, rüyaları unutmak için rastgele aktiviteler üretir.
- C) Uyku sırasında beyindeki aktiviteler, rüyaların hatırlanmasını engeller.
- D) Beyin aktivitesi, yalnızca uyanıklık sırasında analiz edilebilir.
- E) Uyku sırasında beyindeki kalıplar, bilim insanlarının müdahalesini gerektirmez.

5. Scientists believe dream research could reveal the mysterious function of dreaming.

- A) Bilim insanları, rüyaların hiçbir işlevi olmadığını düşünüyor.
- B) Bilim insanları, rüya araştırmalarının rüyaların gizemli işlevini ortaya çıkarabileceğine inanıyor.
- C) Rüya araştırmaları, rüyaların işlevselliği hakkında bilgi sağlamaz.
- D) Bilim insanları, rüyaların yalnızca rastgele düşünceler olduğunu öne sürüyor.
- E) Rüyaların işlevi, araştırmalarla ilgili bir konu değildir.

6. The current research into dream-reading is still in its infancy, with significant room for improvement.

- A) Rüyaların okunması üzerine yapılan araştırmalar, herhangi bir gelişme göstermemiştir.
- B) Rüya okuma çalışmaları, artık tamamen sonuçlanmış bir konudur.
- C) Rüya okuma araştırmaları, henüz başlangıç aşamasında olup büyük ölçüde geliştirilebilir.
- D) Mevcut rüya araştırmaları, neredeyse tamamlanmak üzeredir.
- E) Rüya okuma teknolojisi, tamamen hatasız bir şekilde çalışmaktadır.



Translation of the Passage

Yakın gelecekte, rüyalarınız bile artık özel olmayabilir. Japon bilim insanları, bireylerin rüyalarını analiz ederek ne gördüklerini anlamayı mümkün kılan çığır açıcı bir yöntem geliştirdi. Uyku sırasında beyin aktivitesini inceleyen bu yöntem, rüyaları yeniden inşa eden ve kişi uyandığında oynatabilen bir algoritma kullanıyor. Temel olarak, bilim insanları bir tür rüya okuma makinesi yaratarak insanların uyandıktan sonra rüyalarını yeniden gözden geçirmesine olanak tanıyor. Bu teknoloji, rüyaları unutma endişesini ortadan kaldırıyor ve rüya görmenin gizemli doğasına benzersiz bir bakış açısı sunabiliyor. Bu süreç, insanların belirli nesneleri hayal ettiklerinde ya da görselleştirdiklerinde, beyinlerinin tutarlı sinirsel kalıplar üretmesine dayanıyor. Örneğin, bir sandalyeyi hayal ettiğinizde beyniniz belirli bir sinirsel aktivite kalıbı oluşturuyor. Beyin taramalarını analiz eden bilim insanları, bu kalıpları ilgili görüntülerle eşleştirmek için algoritmalar kullanıyor. Bu ilişki, rüyaların görsel veya kavramsal formatlarda yeniden oluşturulmasını sağlıyor. Bu teknoloji şu anda hala gelişiminin ilk aşamalarında. Araştırmacılar, rüyaları yaklaşık %60 doğrulukla yorumlayabildiklerini iddia ediyor, ki bu etkileyici bir başlangıç olmakla birlikte iyileştirilmesi gereken bir alan. Bu araştırma, gelecekte büyük bir potansiyele sahip. Rüyaları yorumlama yöntemlerini devrim niteliğinde değiştirebilir ve onların anlamlarına ve işlevlerine dair değerli bilgiler sunabilir. Bilim insanları, rüya görmenin temel amacıyla ilgili ipuçlarını bile ortaya çıkarabilir; bu, nörobilimin en büyük gizemlerinden biri olmaya devam ediyor. Ayrıca, bu atılım psikoloji, nörobilim ve hatta yaratıcı endüstriler gibi alanları etkileyerek insan zihni hakkında daha derin bir anlayış sunabilir.

NOTES

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Paragraph Questions

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. B

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. C

Sentence Completion Questions

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B

The Same Meaning Questions

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. E
5. B
6. B

English-Turkish Translation

1. D
2. A
3. E
4. A
5. B
6. C



The United Kingdom government has announced plans to reduce the subsidy for teaching archaeology and other arts courses at British universities by half. This decision is based on the assertion that such fields are not part of the government's "strategic priorities." The Education Secretary stated that this move is intended to encourage students to pursue subjects in the sciences rather than what he referred to as "dead-end courses that leave young people with nothing but debt." His remarks suggest that archaeology is one such course. If implemented, this funding cut will greatly impact universities' ability to teach archaeology, with several institutions already considering downsizing or even closing their archaeology departments. This decision undermines the immense importance of archaeology to society. Archaeology is far from a "dead-end" discipline; it explores how people in the past interacted with the world around them, how they made decisions that shaped their societies, and how those choices impacted the future. Beyond its academic significance, archaeology contributes directly to the economy and employment. A recent survey found that over 7,000 archaeologists are employed in the United Kingdom, with many more working internationally in agencies, museums, heritage consultancies, and field units conducting archaeological work before construction projects. Moreover, the heritage sector report from 2010 revealed that heritage tourism contributed £20 billion annually to the UK's economy, much of it driven by or linked to archaeology. The potential loss of this critical discipline could have devastating consequences for both academia and the wider economy. Archaeology bridges the past and present, helping societies understand their roots and shaping how cultural heritage is preserved. Cutting funding for such a valuable discipline not only jeopardizes its future but also ignores its contributions to education, culture, and the economy.



1. According to the passage, the United Kingdom government ----.

- A) argues that funding archaeology is no longer a priority for universities
- B) claims that archaeology is a critical part of the economy
- C) plans to increase subsidies for arts courses in British universities
- D) advocates for a balanced approach between science and arts funding
- E) fully supports expanding archaeological studies across the country

2. Which of the following questions can be answered based on the passage?

- A) Why is archaeology more beneficial than other disciplines?
- B) What are the professional opportunities for archaeology graduates?
- C) How can universities recover from reduced funding for archaeology?
- D) What is the exact timeline for implementing these funding cuts?
- E) How do governments of other countries prioritize archaeology?

3. The underlined phrase in the passage 'dead-end courses' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) courses that are outdated and irrelevant
- B) fields that promise significant employment opportunities
- C) academic programs that require lifelong commitment
- D) studies with no direct economic or professional benefit
- E) subjects that are considered core disciplines by the government

4. Which of the following could be concluded from the passage about archaeology?

- A) Archaeology does not provide any professional opportunities beyond academia.
- B) Many archaeologists are forced to leave the UK due to a lack of government funding.
- C) Universities in the UK have already closed most of their archaeology departments.
- D) The government's decision has led to a complete halt in archaeological activities.
- E) Archaeology plays a significant role in preserving cultural heritage and driving economic contributions.



1. The UK government plans to reduce the subsidy for teaching archaeology at universities.

- A) increase B) decrease
C) maintain D) reconsider
E) eliminate

2. The Education Secretary stated that archaeology is a “dead-end” course, implying it lacks priority compared to other fields.

- A) importance B) criticism
C) relevance D) competition
E) support

3. The government’s decision to cut funding undermines the immense importance of archaeology to society.

- A) strengthens B) highlights
C) weakens D) exaggerates
E) dismisses

4. If the funding cut is implemented, it will jeopardize universities’ ability to teach archaeology effectively.

- A) protect B) reform
C) enhance D) ignore
E) threaten

5. Archaeology focuses on how people in the past interacted with their environment and shaped their societies.

- A) depended B) neglected
C) connected D) survived
E) explored

6. Heritage tourism, which is closely linked to archaeology, contributed £20 billion to the UK economy in 2010.

- A) disconnected B) related
C) opposed D) replaced
E) compared

7. The decision to cut funding discounts the value of archaeology as an academic discipline.

- A) improves B) considers
C) evaluates D) measures
E) ignores

8. A recent survey revealed that over 7,000 archaeologists are employed in various roles in the United Kingdom.

- A) dismissed B) hired
C) trained D) removed
E) promoted



1. The passage emphasizes that archaeology is not just an academic discipline but also ----.

- A) a field that generates significant economic value through heritage tourism
- B) a subject that fails to attract sufficient numbers of students
- C) a course that provides limited professional opportunities
- D) a field that heavily depends on private funding sources
- E) a theoretical study unrelated to real-world applications

2. According to the passage, several universities are considering closing their archaeology departments because ----.

- A) they are unable to justify the rising costs of arts education
- B) reduced funding will make teaching archaeology unsustainable
- C) archaeology lacks significant contributions to society
- D) government policies prioritize heritage tourism instead of education
- E) there are no employment opportunities for archaeology graduates

3. The passage implies that the government's decision to reduce funding is based on ----.

- A) pressure from universities to eliminate unnecessary programs
- B) the assumption that science courses attract fewer students than arts courses
- C) concerns about the increasing cost of teaching arts subjects in universities
- D) a belief that archaeology is the most expensive discipline to fund
- E) a lack of understanding of archaeology's value to society and the economy

4. It is mentioned in the passage that archaeology contributes to heritage tourism, which ----.

- A) focuses on preserving historical monuments rather than teaching
- B) has declined due to the government's funding cuts
- C) is unrelated to the work done by professional archaeologists
- D) generates billions of pounds annually for the UK economy
- E) depends entirely on universities for its success

5. The passage suggests that funding cuts will result in ----.

- A) fewer opportunities for students to study archaeology at university
- B) increased investments in science courses across all universities
- C) a renewed emphasis on private sponsorship for arts programs
- D) a decline in international students applying to UK universities
- E) the creation of alternative funding mechanisms by the government

6. One of the reasons archaeology remains significant is because ----.

- A) the majority of its workforce operates internationally
- B) it focuses exclusively on preserving ancient monuments
- C) it provides insights into how past societies shaped their environments
- D) it is not dependent on government funding for its operations
- E) it avoids the use of modern technology in its practices



1. The UK government has announced plans to reduce funding for archaeology and other arts courses.

- A) The UK government intends to increase financial support for arts and archaeology courses.
- B) Funding for archaeology and other arts courses is expected to decrease under new policies.
- C) The government has no plans to change the funding for arts-related programs.
- D) Archaeology courses will receive full financial backing from the government.
- E) The UK government has decided to maintain current funding levels for archaeology.

2. Archaeology explores how people in the past interacted with the world around them.

- A) Archaeology focuses on understanding human interactions in modern societies.
- B) The discipline investigates the relationship between ancient societies and their environment.
- C) Archaeology is limited to studying ancient tools and artifacts.
- D) Human interactions are irrelevant to the study of archaeology.
- E) The field of archaeology only examines historical monuments.

3. The Education Secretary referred to some arts courses as “dead-end” disciplines.

- A) Arts courses were defined as essential for the future of the economy.
- B) The Education Secretary praised archaeology as a valuable and promising course.
- C) Some science courses were labeled as impractical by the Education Secretary.
- D) The Education Secretary believes arts courses offer significant career opportunities.
- E) The Education Secretary described certain arts courses as unproductive or unpromising.

4. Reduced funding could significantly impact universities’ ability to teach archaeology.

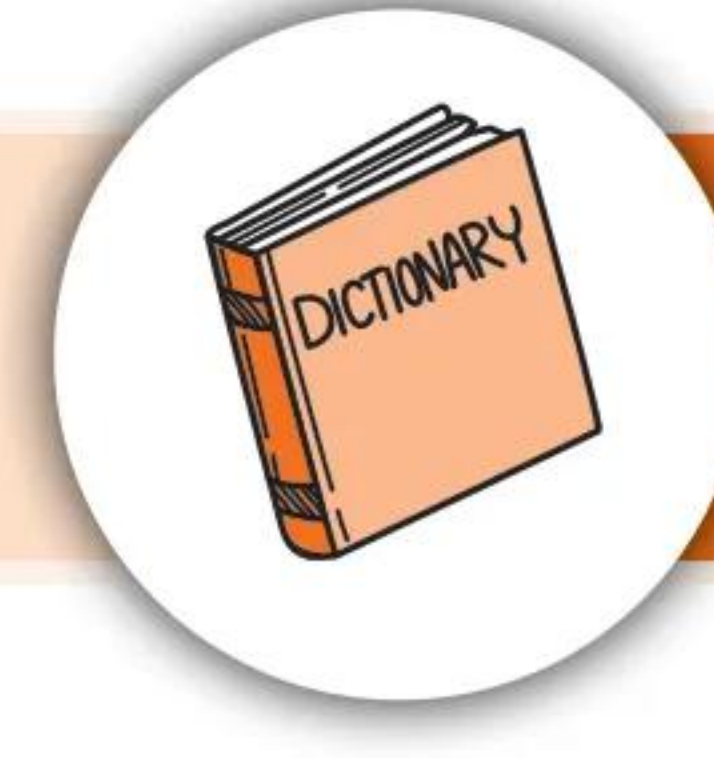
- A) Funding cuts will not affect the teaching of archaeology in universities.
- B) Reduced funding will have no effect on archaeology departments.
- C) Universities will continue teaching archaeology despite funding cuts.
- D) Teaching archaeology may become difficult for universities due to reduced funding.
- E) Archaeology courses will expand as a result of funding reductions.

5. Heritage tourism contributed £20 billion annually to the UK’s economy in 2010.

- A) In 2010, heritage tourism generated a substantial economic benefit for the UK.
- B) Heritage tourism had little impact on the UK economy in 2010.
- C) The economic value of heritage tourism was negligible a decade ago.
- D) Archaeology and heritage tourism do not contribute to the UK economy.
- E) The contribution of heritage tourism to the UK economy has steadily declined.

6. Many archaeologists are employed in museums, heritage consultancies, and contracting field units.

- A) Archaeologists primarily work in universities, with limited roles elsewhere.
- B) The majority of archaeologists are unemployed due to lack of funding.
- C) Archaeologists often work in various professional roles beyond academia.
- D) Few archaeologists are employed in museums or related fields.
- E) Most archaeologists work exclusively in foreign countries.



1. İngiltere hükümeti, arkeoloji bölümlerine verilen desteği yarı yarıya azaltmayı planlıyor.

- A) Archaeology departments will receive no further funding from the UK government.
- B) The UK government plans to double the funding for archaeology courses.
- C) The UK government plans to halve the funding for archaeology departments.
- D) The UK government intends to increase funding for science courses.
- E) Archaeology programs will remain unaffected by the funding changes.

2. Arkeoloji, geçmişte insanların çevreleriyle nasıl etkileşim kurduklarını inceler.

- A) Archaeology examines how societies will interact in the future.
- B) Archaeology focuses on modern human interactions with technology.
- C) Human behavior in the present is the main focus of archaeology.
- D) Archaeology studies how ancient societies interacted with their environment.
- E) Archaeology investigates unrelated social behaviors.

3. 2010 yılında, miras turizmi Birleşik Krallık ekonomisine yılda 20 milyar sterlin katkıda bulundu.

- A) In 2010, heritage tourism contributed £20 billion annually to the UK economy.
- B) In 2010, heritage tourism had no economic impact in the UK.
- C) Heritage tourism contributed only £10 billion to the UK economy in 2010.
- D) The UK economy was unaffected by heritage tourism in 2010.
- E) In 2010, heritage tourism declined significantly in the UK.

4. Azalan fonlar, üniversitelerin arkeolojiyi etkili bir şekilde öğretme yeteneğini tehdit ediyor.

- A) Reduced funding has no impact on archaeology education.
- B) Funding increases will enable universities to expand archaeology programs.
- C) Universities can continue teaching archaeology without additional funding.
- D) Universities will not be affected by reduced archaeology funding.
- E) Reduced funding threatens universities' ability to effectively teach archaeology.

5. Arkeoloji sadece akademik bir disiplin değil, aynı zamanda ekonomik bir değerdir.

- A) Archaeology is not just an academic discipline but also an economic asset.
- B) Archaeology has no economic significance outside academia.
- C) Archaeology is a purely theoretical field with no economic value.
- D) Economic factors play no role in archaeology's academic significance.
- E) Archaeology is irrelevant to both academics and the economy.

6. Birçok arkeolog, müzelerde, miras danışmanlıklarında ve saha birimlerinde çalışıyor.

- A) Archaeologists are employed exclusively in foreign countries.
- B) Archaeologists only work in universities and academic institutions.
- C) Field units and museums rarely employ archaeologists.
- D) Many archaeologists work in museums, heritage consultancies, and field units.
- E) Most archaeologists work in unrelated professions.



Translation of the Passage

Birleşik Krallık hükümeti, Britanya üniversitelerinde arkeoloji ve diğer sanat dallarındaki dersler için sağlanan sübvansiyonu yarı yarıya azaltmayı planladığını açıkladı. Bu karar, bu alanların hükümetin “stratejik öncelikleri” arasında yer almadığı iddiasına dayanmaktadır. Eğitim Bakanı, bu adımın, öğrencileri bilim dallarında öğrenim görmeye teşvik etmeyi amaçladığını ve bu alanları “gençlere borçtan başka bir şey bırakmayan çıkmaz kurslar” olarak nitelendirdiğini belirtti. Bakanın bu ifadeleri, arkeolojinin de bu tür kurslardan biri olarak görüldüğünü ima etmektedir. Eğer uygulanırsa, bu bütçe kesintisi, üniversitelerin arkeoloji eğitimi verme kapasitesini büyük ölçüde etkileyecek ve bazı kurumlar arkeoloji bölümlerini küçültmeyi veya tamamen kapatmayı şimdiden değerlendirmeye başlamıştır. Bu karar, arkeolojinin toplum için büyük önemini göz ardı etmektedir. Arkeoloji, kesinlikle bir “çıkılmaz” disiplin değildir; geçmişte insanların çevreleriyle nasıl etkileşimde bulunduklarını, toplumlarını şekillendiren kararları nasıl aldıklarını ve bu kararların geleceği nasıl etkilediğini incelemektedir. Akademik öneminin ötesinde, arkeoloji doğrudan ekonomiye ve istihdama katkı sağlamaktadır. Yakın tarihli bir araştırma, Birleşik Krallık’ta 7.000’den fazla arkeoloğun istihdam edildiğini, uluslararası alanda ise birçok kişinin ajanslarda, müzelerde, miras danışmanlıklarında ve inşaat projeleri öncesinde arkeolojik çalışmalar yürüten saha birimlerinde çalıştığını ortaya koymuştur. Ayrıca, 2010 tarihli miras sektörü raporu, miras turizminin Birleşik Krallık ekonomisine yıllık 20 milyar sterlin katkı sağladığını ve bunun büyük bir kısmının arkeolojiye bağlı olduğunu göstermiştir.

Bu kritik disiplinin olası kaybı, hem akademi hem de daha geniş ekonomi için yıkıcı sonuçlar doğurabilir. Arkeoloji, geçmiş ile bugün arasında köprü kurarak toplumların köklerini anlamalarına yardımcı olur ve kültürel mirasın nasıl korunacağını şekillendirir. Bu kadar değerli bir disipline sağlanan fonların kesilmesi, sadece onun geleceğini tehlikeye atmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda eğitime, kültüre ve ekonomiye olan katkılarını da görmezden gelir.

Paragraph Questions

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. E

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. E
5. C
6. B
7. E
8. B

Sentence Completion Questions

1. A
2. B
3. E
4. D
5. A
6. C

The Same Meaning Questions

1. B
2. B
3. E
4. D
5. A
6. C

English-Turkish Translation

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. E
5. A
6. D

NOTES



Punishment within the legal system is often regarded as a justified response to lawbreaking and criminal activity. However, it is rarely acknowledged how punishment serves as a tool for the legal system to disproportionately oppress marginalized and minority populations. This system perpetuates cycles of control and intervention that extend beyond initial punishment, often stigmatizing and restricting individuals indefinitely. Stereotypes about Black, Hispanic, and Indigenous communities are reinforced by their disproportionate representation in correctional facilities, commonly known as jails. These stereotypes fuel public perceptions that certain racial groups are more likely to commit crimes, further embedding systemic biases into society. One glaring example of this systemic control is the use of criminal history to justify ongoing surveillance, restrictive measures, and additional incarceration. For instance, a past conviction can be used to monitor individuals, limit their movement, and justify further punishment even for minor infractions. In addition, the state employs “**banishment**” as a way to regulate who can access certain spaces. This form of punishment allows authorities to control where individuals can go, who they can associate with, and what resources they can access. It even extends to limiting their rights to revisit areas they previously lived or worked in. This systemic oppression underscores how the legal system often functions as a means of social control rather than justice. Rather than rehabilitating individuals or addressing the root causes of crime, it perpetuates cycles of inequality and exclusion, particularly targeting minority communities.



1. It is clearly stated in the passage that the use of past criminal history ----.

- A) is the primary reason many individuals are denied entry into certain areas
- B) justifies the continued surveillance and control of marginalized individuals
- C) is strictly limited to cases involving repeated violent offenses
- D) helps reduce bias within the legal system
- E) primarily serves as a method of protecting public safety

2. What does the passage suggest about the legal system’s approach to punishment?

- A) It effectively deters individuals from committing crimes.
- B) It disproportionately targets marginalized communities through systemic oppression.
- C) It is primarily concerned with the rehabilitation of offenders.
- D) It focuses on providing equal treatment for all individuals.
- E) It discourages the use of stereotypes in decision-making.

3. The term “banishment” as used in the passage refers to ----.

- A) a method of controlling offenders without using imprisonment
- B) a legal strategy to improve public safety by relocating offenders to secure areas
- C) an outdated practice that is no longer part of modern legal systems
- D) the rehabilitation of offenders through community service initiatives
- E) a form of punishment that restricts individuals’ access to specific spaces or services

4. According to the passage, stereotypes about racial groups in correctional facilities ----.

- A) are rooted in factual statistics about crime rates
- B) perpetuate the belief that certain groups are predisposed to criminal behavior
- C) help authorities make unbiased decisions about monitoring individuals
- D) reduce the impact of systemic inequality in the legal system
- E) are largely irrelevant to modern legal practices



1. The legal system perpetuates cycles of control and intervention that extend beyond initial punishment, often stigmatizing individuals indefinitely.

- A) discipline
- B) reward
- C) pardon
- D) rehabilitation
- E) oppression

2. Stereotypes of Black, Hispanic, and Indigenous communities are reinforced by their disproportionate representation in correctional facilities, commonly known as jails.

- A) rehabilitation centers
- B) academic institutions
- C) detention centers
- D) training programs
- E) legal offices

3. The legal system allows the state to employ “banishment” to regulate access to certain spaces, which can include areas where individuals previously worked or lived.

- A) resources
- B) locations
- C) concepts
- D) penalties
- E) freedoms

4. Using criminal history as a tool for surveillance enables authorities to justify ongoing monitoring and restrictions.

- A) rehabilitation
- B) supervision
- C) reward
- D) integration
- E) improvement

5. Stereotypes about certain racial groups fuel the perception that they are more likely to commit crimes.

- A) eliminate
- B) reduce
- C) reinforce
- D) challenge
- E) prevent

6. The practice of banishment allows the state to control where and when individuals can access specific locations or services.

- A) exclusion
- B) invitation
- C) reward
- D) accommodation
- E) integration

7. The systemic oppression described in the passage is perpetuated through the use of criminal records to monitor individuals continuously.

- A) prevented
- B) reduced
- C) ignored
- D) criticized
- E) continued

8. The passage suggests that punishment can stigmatize individuals, leading to further exclusion from society.

- A) honor
- B) justify
- C) encourage
- D) isolate
- E) forgive



1. The passage suggests that stereotypes about minority groups in correctional facilities ----.

- A) have no basis in how the legal system functions
- B) demonstrate that these groups are less likely to commit crimes
- C) reinforce the belief that certain groups are inherently criminal
- D) result in harsher penalties for individuals without criminal records
- E) are unrelated to the legal system's methods of control

2. According to the passage, the use of criminal history for further monitoring ----.

- A) focuses on rehabilitating individuals after incarceration
- B) is a primary tool for maintaining systemic control over minorities
- C) only applies to repeat offenders within the legal system
- D) ensures fair treatment for all individuals, regardless of race
- E) has been abolished in modern correctional practices

3. The state's use of "banishment" involves ----.

- A) limiting individuals' access to specific spaces and resources
- B) ensuring that offenders are reintegrated into society
- C) focusing on removing stereotypes about marginalized groups
- D) improving offenders' access to education and services
- E) prohibiting the use of criminal records to justify restrictions

4. It can be inferred from the passage that punishment within the legal system ----.

- A) discourages the use of stereotypes in criminal sentencing
- B) is solely aimed at rehabilitating offenders and ensuring public safety
- C) often fails to address systemic inequalities in society
- D) successfully reduces the crime rate in minority communities
- E) prioritizes equality and fairness for all individuals

5. The passage implies that the legal system's focus on punishment ----.

- A) perpetuates cycles of inequality rather than resolving them
- B) ensures that offenders are treated fairly after incarceration
- C) is primarily designed to protect minority populations
- D) eliminates the need for further legal interventions
- E) prevents authorities from using criminal records for surveillance

6. The passage highlights how the legal system uses punishment as a tool to ----.

- A) enforce strict legal standards without bias
- B) prioritize rehabilitation over monitoring and surveillance
- C) challenge existing stereotypes about racial minorities
- D) ensure fair access to public spaces for all citizens
- E) oppress marginalized populations and maintain systemic control



1. Punishment within the legal system is often seen as a proper response to lawbreaking and criminal activity.

- A) Punishment is generally accepted as an appropriate reaction to crimes.
- B) Punishment is unnecessary for addressing criminal behavior.
- C) Legal systems rarely use punishment to respond to crime.
- D) Criminal activity often leads to unjust punishment.
- E) Punishment is viewed as ineffective in reducing crime.

2. Stereotypes of marginalized communities are reinforced by their disproportionate representation in correctional facilities.

- A) Stereotypes about minorities are reduced through their presence in jails.
- B) The overrepresentation of minorities in jails strengthens existing stereotypes.
- C) Marginalized groups are rarely represented in correctional facilities.
- D) Jails are free from racial bias against marginalized communities.
- E) Stereotypes about minorities are unrelated to their presence in jails.

3. Using criminal history to justify monitoring and restrictions perpetuates cycles of control.

- A) Criminal records are rarely used to impose further restrictions.
- B) The use of criminal records eliminates the need for monitoring.
- C) Past offenses are often used to justify ongoing surveillance and limitations.
- D) Monitoring offenders prevents cycles of control and intervention.
- E) Criminal history does not influence further punishment.

4. The legal system employs “banishment” to regulate access to specific spaces.

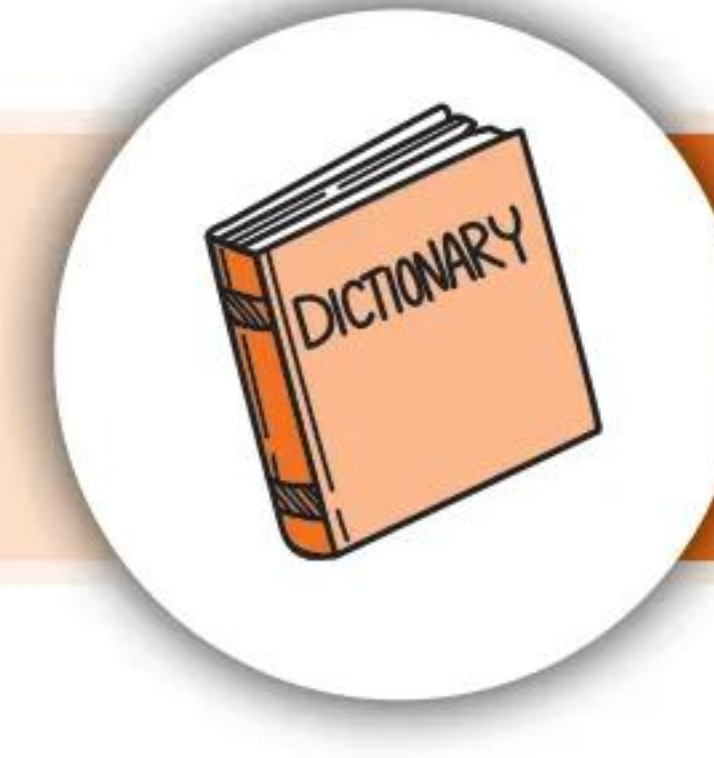
- A) Individuals are allowed access to all spaces regardless of their criminal history.
- B) Banishment provides offenders with additional resources and opportunities.
- C) The legal system avoids restricting individuals’ access to spaces.
- D) Banishment encourages individuals to reintegrate into society.
- E) Offenders are prevented from accessing certain areas through banishment.

5. Punishment often stigmatizes individuals, leading to further exclusion from society.

- A) Punishment often helps individuals reintegrate into society.
- B) Stigma resulting from punishment can isolate individuals from society.
- C) Punishment is unrelated to individuals’ exclusion from society.
- D) Individuals often face stigma even without legal punishment.
- E) Stigma prevents offenders from receiving any form of punishment.

6. The legal system perpetuates cycles of inequality through its focus on punishment.

- A) Punishment has no impact on systemic inequality in society.
- B) Inequality is reduced by the legal system’s focus on rehabilitation.
- C) Punishment eliminates systemic inequality in the legal system.
- D) The legal system avoids cycles of inequality through punishment.
- E) The legal system’s emphasis on punishment reinforces inequality.



1. The legal system uses punishment to control marginalized populations and reinforce systemic inequality.

- A) Hukuk sistemi, toplumsal eşitsizlikleri ortadan kaldırmak amacıyla cezalandırmayı reddeder.
- B) Hukuk sistemi, dezavantajlı grupların eşitliğini teşvik etmek için cezalandırmadan kaçınır.
- C) Hukuk sistemi, suçluları kontrol altına almak ve eşitsizliği azaltmak için cezalandırma kullanır.
- D) Hukuk sistemi, dezavantajlı grupları kontrol etmek ve sistematik eşitsizliği pekiştirmek için cezalandırma kullanır.
- E) Hukuk sistemi, eşitliği artırmak için cezalandırmayı kullanır.

2. Stereotypes about minorities in correctional facilities perpetuate harmful perceptions about race.

- A) Cezaevlerindeki azınlıklarla ilgili klişeler, zararlı ırk algılarını pekiştirir.
- B) Cezaevlerindeki azınlıklarla ilgili algılar, genellikle olumlu sonuçlar doğurur.
- C) Azınlıklar hakkındaki klişeler, ırksal eşitliği teşvik eder.
- D) Cezaevlerindeki azınlıklar, ırksal algılar üzerinde hiçbir etki yapmaz.
- E) ırksal algılar, cezaevlerindeki azınlıklara yönelik klişeleri ortadan kaldırır.

3. Using criminal history to justify monitoring reinforces cycles of control over marginalized individuals.

- A) Suç geçmişi, toplumsal eşitliği teşvik etmek için kullanılır.
- B) Suç geçmişi kullanmak, bireylerin özgürlüğünü artırır.
- C) Suç geçmişi kullanımı, kontrol döngülerini ortadan kaldırır.
- D) Suç geçmişi, bireylerin rehabilitasyon sürecine katkı sağlar.
- E) Suç geçmişi izleme aracı olarak kullanmak, dezavantajlı bireyler üzerindeki kontrol döngülerini pekiştirir.

4. The legal system's focus on punishment often excludes marginalized groups from society.

- A) Hukuk sistemi, dezavantajlı gruplara daha fazla sosyal destek sağlar.
- B) Hukuk sisteminin cezaya odaklanması, dezavantajlı grupların topluma entegrasyonunu teşvik eder.
- C) Hukuk sisteminin cezaya odaklanması, genellikle dezavantajlı grupları toplumdan dışlar.
- D) Hukuk sisteminin cezalandırma politikası, eşitlik için bir araçtır.
- E) Hukuk sistemi, dezavantajlı grupların haklarını korur.

5. Banishment is used to regulate offenders' access to specific locations and services.

- A) Sürgün, suçluların entegrasyonunu destekleyen bir yöntemdir.
- B) Sürgün, suçluların belirli yerlere ve hizmetlere erişimini düzenlemek için kullanılır.
- C) Sürgün, suçluların haklarını genişletmek için uygulanır.
- D) Sürgün, bireylerin özgürce hareket etmesine olanak tanır.
- E) Sürgün, toplumda eşitliği artırmak için kullanılır.

6. Criminal history is often used as a justification for further surveillance and restrictions.

- A) Suç geçmişi, genellikle ek gözetim ve kısıtlamalar için bir gerekçe olarak kullanılır.
- B) Suç geçmişi, bireylerin haklarını genişletmek için kullanılır.
- C) Suç geçmişi, yalnızca rehabilitasyon süreçlerinde kullanılır.
- D) Suç geçmişi, cezaların hafifletilmesi için bir gerekçe sağlar.
- E) Suç geçmişi, bireylerin topluma entegrasyonunu teşvik eder.



Translation of the Passage

Hukuk sistemi içindeki cezalandırma, genellikle suç işleme ve yasa ihlallerine karşı haklı bir tepki olarak görülür. Ancak, cezanın, hukuki sistemin marjinalleştirilmiş ve azınlık topluluklarını orantısız bir şekilde baskı altına almak için kullandığı bir araç olduğu nadiren kabul edilir. Bu sistem, ilk cezalandırmanın ötesine geçen, bireyleri kalıcı bir şekilde damgalayan ve kısıtlayan kontrol ve müdahale döngülerini sürdürmektedir. Siyahi, Hispanik ve Yerli topluluklar hakkındaki klişeler, bu grupların cezaevlerinde orantısız şekilde temsil edilmesiyle güçlenmektedir. Bu klişeler, belirli ırksal grupların daha fazla suç işleme eğiliminde olduğu yönündeki toplumsal algıyı besler ve sistemik önyargıları toplumda daha da derinleştirir.

Bu sistematik kontrolün bariz bir örneği, sabıka geçmişinin sürekli gözetim, kısıtlayıcı tedbirler ve ek hapis cezalarını gerekçelendirmek için kullanılmasıdır. Örneğin, geçmişte işlenmiş bir suç, bireylerin gözetim altında tutulması, hareketlerinin sınırlandırılması ve küçük ihlaller için bile daha fazla cezalandırılmasını meşrulaştırabilir. Ayrıca devlet, "sürgün" yöntemini, bireylerin belirli alanlara erişimini düzenlemek için bir araç olarak kullanmaktadır. Bu ceza biçimi, yetkililerin bireylerin nerelere gidebileceğini, kimlerle ilişki kurabileceğini ve hangi kaynaklara erişebileceğini kontrol etmesine olanak tanır. Hatta bireylerin daha önce yaşadıkları veya çalıştıkları yerlere geri dönme haklarını bile kısıtlar. Bu sistematik baskı, hukuk sisteminin adaletten çok bir toplumsal kontrol mekanizması olarak nasıl işlediğini gözler önüne sermektedir. Bireyleri rehabilite etmek veya suçun kökenindeki nedenleri ele almak yerine, eşitsizlik ve dışlanma döngülerini sürdürmekte ve özellikle azınlık topluluklarını hedef almaktadır.

NOTES

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Paragraph Questions

1. B
2. B
3. E
4. B

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. E
8. D

Sentence Completion Questions

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. E

The Same Meaning Questions

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. E
5. B
6. E

English-Turkish Translation

1. D
2. A
3. E
4. C
5. B
6. A



Cluster headache is a rare but highly debilitating headache disorder that affects approximately 1 in 1,000 individuals. Known for their excruciating pain, cluster headaches occur in distinct patterns, with most attacks happening at the same time each day. There are two primary types of cluster headaches: **episodic** and **chronic**. Episodic cluster headaches are characterized by periods of attacks lasting between seven days and one year, separated by pain-free intervals. On the other hand, chronic cluster headaches occur continuously for more than a year without any pain-free period. Although often confused with migraines, cluster headaches have unique characteristics that distinguish them from other headache disorders. One key difference is the duration of the pain. While untreated migraines can last for an entire day, cluster headaches typically last between 15 and 180 minutes. Additionally, migraines are often confined to a single episode per day, whereas individuals with cluster headaches may experience multiple attacks within a 24-hour period. Another significant distinction is the location of the pain: migraines can shift or vary, while cluster headaches are always localized to one side of the head, commonly around or behind the eye. Despite their rarity, cluster headaches significantly impact the lives of those who suffer from them. Proper diagnosis is essential for distinguishing cluster headaches from other conditions such as migraines, as misdiagnosis can lead to ineffective treatment plans. Understanding the differences and patterns of this disorder is crucial for effective management and improved quality of life.



1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) How to distinguish migraines from cluster headaches
- B) A rare and painful type of headache known as cluster headache
- C) The classification of headaches into chronic and episodic types
- D) Why cluster headaches are considered debilitating disorders
- E) The challenges of diagnosing rare headache conditions

2. Which of the following is a significant difference between cluster headaches and migraines according to the passage?

- A) Cluster headaches only affect both sides of the head, while migraines target one side.
- B) Cluster headaches can shift locations on the head, while migraines remain fixed.
- C) Migraines are less frequent than cluster headaches and last for less time.
- D) Cluster headaches are significantly shorter in duration compared to migraines.
- E) Migraines rarely occur during a 24-hour period, unlike cluster headaches.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that cluster headaches ----.

- A) are difficult to diagnose due to their similarities with migraines
- B) are not as severe as migraines in terms of pain intensity
- C) are more likely to occur in multiple locations on the head
- D) are a common medical condition affecting many individuals
- E) are treatable with the same methods used for migraines

4. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A) The Key Differences Between Migraines and Cluster Headaches
- B) The Science Behind Headache Pain
- C) Rare Headache Disorders and Their Treatments
- D) How Chronic Headaches Affect Daily Life
- E) Understanding Cluster Headaches: Types, Symptoms, and Challenges



1. Cluster headaches are a rare but highly debilitating headache disorder that affects approximately 1 in 1,000 individuals.

- A) strengthening B) exhausting
C) weakening D) empowering
E) energizing

2. Episodic cluster headaches are characterized by periods of attacks lasting between seven days and one year, separated by pain-free intervals.

- A) relaxing B) symptomless
C) intense D) soothing
E) continuous

3. Chronic cluster headaches occur continuously for more than a year without any intervals of relief.

- A) episodes B) interruptions
C) conclusions D) beginnings
E) signals

4. Cluster headaches are often localized to one side of the head, commonly around or behind the eye.

- A) spread B) rotating
C) moving D) extended
E) fixed

5. Migraines are often confined to one episode per day, whereas cluster headaches may occur multiple times within 24 hours.

- A) restricted B) repeated
C) consistent D) unlimited
E) separated

6. Proper diagnosis is essential for distinguishing cluster headaches from other conditions, such as migraines.

- A) optional B) helpful
C) unnecessary D) critical
E) rare

7. Understanding the unique characteristics of cluster headaches is crucial for effective treatment and management.

- A) similarities B) origins
C) exceptions D) weaknesses
E) traits

8. Cluster headaches significantly impact the lives of those who suffer from them.

- A) influence B) preserve
C) improve D) alter
E) protect



1. Cluster headaches differ from migraines in that ----.

- A) migraines always involve multiple attacks within 24 hours
- B) migraines are confined to one side of the head, while cluster headaches are not
- C) cluster headaches primarily affect both sides of the head simultaneously
- D) cluster headaches are shorter in duration and occur multiple times a day
- E) cluster headaches are painless compared to migraines

2. The passage indicates that episodic cluster headaches ----.

- A) are indistinguishable from chronic cluster headaches
- B) can only last for a maximum of seven days without recurrence
- C) involve a continuous cycle of pain for more than a year
- D) occur in specific periods and are separated by pain-free intervals
- E) have less severe symptoms than chronic cluster headaches

3. It is mentioned in the passage that chronic cluster headaches ----.

- A) occur continuously without any pain-free periods for more than a year
- B) are the rarest type of headache and occur only once a year
- C) can shift locations on the head during an episode
- D) are less painful but last longer than episodic cluster headaches
- E) are commonly mistaken for other types of headaches

4. Proper diagnosis is emphasized in the passage because ----.

- A) migraines and cluster headaches have identical treatment methods
- B) cluster headaches are often mistaken for tension headaches
- C) most headache disorders do not require medical intervention
- D) accurate diagnosis guarantees permanent relief from headaches
- E) misdiagnosis can lead to ineffective treatment and prolonged suffering

5. According to the passage, cluster headaches ----.

- A) have no impact on an individual's daily life or routine
- B) rarely happen in patterns that can be identified
- C) are more likely to occur around the same time each day
- D) are less severe than migraines in terms of pain intensity
- E) occur equally on both sides of the head

6. The passage implies that understanding cluster headaches ----.

- A) is critical for improving the quality of life for those who suffer from them
- B) has eliminated all confusion about their symptoms and treatment
- C) primarily focuses on comparing them to other headache disorders
- D) is unnecessary since they are a rare medical condition
- E) ensures that migraines are treated more effectively



1. Cluster headaches are a rare but highly debilitating headache disorder.

- A) Cluster headaches are common and easy to manage.
- B) Cluster headaches are a rare condition that severely impacts individuals.
- C) Rare headache disorders such as cluster headaches are not painful.
- D) Cluster headaches are less severe than other types of headaches.
- E) Headache disorders like cluster headaches are easy to treat.

2. Episodic cluster headaches occur in distinct periods separated by pain-free intervals.

- A) Pain-free intervals are rare in episodic cluster headaches.
- B) Pain-free intervals distinguish episodic cluster headaches from chronic ones.
- C) Chronic headaches and episodic cluster headaches occur without intervals.
- D) Episodic cluster headaches happen randomly without any pattern.
- E) Episodic cluster headaches are continuous without relief.

3. Migraines can last an entire day, while cluster headaches typically last between 15 and 180 minutes.

- A) Both migraines and cluster headaches are short-lived.
- B) Cluster headaches last significantly longer than migraines.
- C) Migraines can last much longer than cluster headaches.
- D) Migraines and cluster headaches have the same duration.
- E) Migraines usually last less than cluster headaches.

4. Cluster headaches are localized to one side of the head, commonly around or behind the eye.

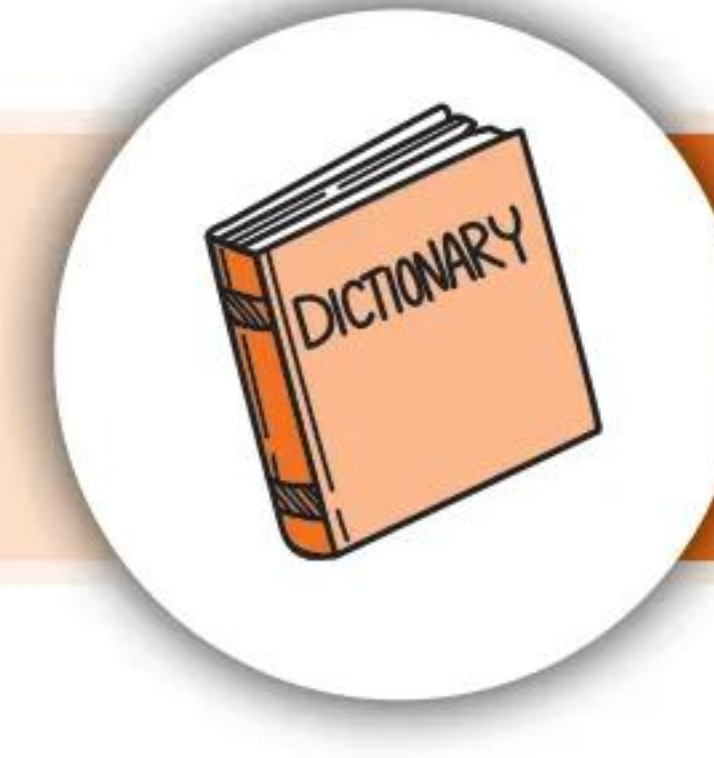
- A) Cluster headaches affect the entire head equally.
- B) The pain of cluster headaches is confined to a specific area on one side of the head.
- C) Cluster headaches shift pain from one side of the head to the other.
- D) The location of cluster headache pain is unpredictable.
- E) Cluster headaches primarily occur at the back of the head.

5. Understanding the unique characteristics of cluster headaches is crucial for proper diagnosis.

- A) Diagnosis is unrelated to the unique traits of cluster headaches.
- B) Diagnosing cluster headaches does not depend on their characteristics.
- C) All headaches share the same characteristics, making diagnosis simple.
- D) Proper diagnosis relies on recognizing the specific traits of cluster headaches.
- E) Cluster headaches are misdiagnosed because their traits are unclear.

6. Proper diagnosis is essential for distinguishing cluster headaches from other conditions.

- A) . Cluster headaches cannot be diagnosed accurately.
- B) Diagnosing cluster headaches requires a focus on their distinct symptoms.
- C) It is unnecessary to distinguish cluster headaches from other types
- D) Proper diagnosis is irrelevant for treating cluster headaches.
- E) Distinguishing between cluster headaches and migraines is not required.



1. Cluster headaches are a rare but highly debilitating disorder that can significantly impact individuals' daily lives.

- A) Küme baş ağrıları, bireylerin günlük yaşamlarını önemli ölçüde etkileyebilen nadir ama son derece zorlayıcı bir rahatsızlıktır.
- B) Küme baş ağrıları, bireylerin günlük yaşamlarını olumsuz etkilemeyen yaygın bir rahatsızlıktır.
- C) Küme baş ağrıları, insanların günlük rutinlerini iyileştiren hafif bir rahatsızlıktır.
- D) Küme baş ağrıları, nadir görülen ancak tedavisi kolay bir hastalıktır.
- E) Küme baş ağrıları, sadece belirli bir yaş grubunu etkileyen geçici bir rahatsızlıktır.

2. Episodic cluster headaches occur in distinct periods separated by pain-free intervals.

- A) Epizodik küme baş ağrıları, ağrısız dönemlerle ayrılmış belirgin aralıklarla meydana gelir.
- B) Epizodik küme baş ağrıları, sürekli bir ağrı döngüsü içinde gerçekleşir.
- C) Epizodik küme baş ağrıları, genellikle hiçbir düzen göstermeden ortaya çıkar.
- D) Epizodik küme baş ağrıları, ağrısız aralıkların olmadığı bir döngüde meydana gelir.
- E) Epizodik küme baş ağrıları, genellikle sadece bir yıl boyunca sürer.

3. Migraines last much longer than cluster headaches, which typically last between 15 and 180 minutes.

- A) Migren, küme baş ağrılarından daha kısa süreli bir durumdur.
- B) Migren ve küme baş ağrıları aynı süre boyunca devam eder.
- C) Küme baş ağrıları, migrenlerden daha uzun sürelidir.
- D) Migren, genellikle 15 ila 180 dakika süren küme baş ağrılarından çok daha uzun sürer.
- E) Migren ve küme baş ağrıları, genellikle sadece bir gün sürer.

4. Cluster headaches are always localized to one side of the head, commonly around or behind the eye.

- A) Küme baş ağrıları, başın lokalizasyon göstermeyen bir türüdür.
- B) Küme baş ağrıları genellikle başın her iki tarafını eşit derecede etkiler.
- C) Küme baş ağrıları, başın arka tarafında yaygın olarak görülür.
- D) Küme baş ağrıları genellikle başın farklı yerlerinde meydana gelir.
- E) Küme baş ağrıları her zaman başın bir tarafında, genellikle göz çevresinde veya arkasında lokalizedir.

5. Proper diagnosis is essential for distinguishing cluster headaches from other conditions like migraines.

- A) Migreni küme baş ağrılarından ayırmak, genellikle mümkün değildir.
- B) Migren ve küme baş ağrıları arasında ayırım yapmak için tanıya gerek yoktur.
- C) Doğru tanı, yalnızca küme baş ağrılarının tedavisinde gereklidir.
- D) Küme baş ağrılarının doğru tanı gerektirmeyen bir durum olduğu belirtilmiştir.
- E) Migren gibi durumları küme baş ağrılarından ayırt etmek için doğru tanı çok önemlidir.

6. Understanding the unique characteristics of cluster headaches is crucial for proper treatment and management.

- A) Küme baş ağrıının benzersiz özelliklerini anlamak, uygun tedavi ve yönetim için çok önemlidir.
- B) Küme baş ağrıının özelliklerini anlamak tedavi açısından gereksizdir.
- C) Küme baş ağrıının yönetimi, benzersiz özelliklere dayalı değildir.
- D) Tedavi için küme baş ağrıının özellikleri üzerinde durulması gereksizdir.
- E) Küme baş ağrıının yönetimi, yalnızca diğer baş ağrısı türlerine dayanır.



Translation of the Passage

Küme baş ağrısı, her 1.000 kişiden yaklaşık 1'ini etkileyen nadir fakat oldukça yıkıcı bir baş ağrısı bozukluğudur. Şiddetli ağrılarıyla bilinen bu baş ağrıları belirli bir düzen içinde gerçekleşir ve çoğu atak günün aynı saatinde meydana gelir. Küme baş ağrısının iki ana tipi vardır: epizodik ve kronik.

Epizodik küme baş ağrıları, yedi gün ile bir yıl arasında süren atak dönemleri ile ağrısız aralıklarla ayrılır. Öte yandan, **kronik küme baş ağrıları**, bir yıl boyunca kesintisiz devam eder ve ağrısız bir dönem yaşanmaz. Migrenlerle sık sık karıştırılmasına rağmen, küme baş ağrıları, diğer baş ağrısı bozukluklarından ayıran kendine özgü özelliklere sahiptir. Bu farklılıklardan biri, ağrının süresidir. Tedavi edilmemiş bir migren tüm gün sürebilirken, küme baş ağrıları genellikle 15 ila 180 dakika arasında sürer. Ayrıca, migrenler genellikle günde bir kez yaşanırken, küme baş ağrıları olan bireyler 24 saat içinde birden fazla atak yaşayabilir. Diğer önemli bir fark ise ağrının konumudur: Migren ağrısı farklı bölgelere kayabilir veya çeşitlenebilirken, küme baş ağrıları her zaman başın bir tarafında, genellikle göz çevresinde veya arkasında lokalizedir. Nadir olmalarına rağmen, küme baş ağrıları bu durumu yaşayan bireylerin hayatlarını derinden etkiler. Doğru tanı, küme baş ağrılarının migren gibi diğer durumlarla karıştırılmasını önlemek ve etkili tedavi planları geliştirmek için hayati öneme sahiptir. Bu bozukluğun farkındalığı ve özelliklerinin anlaşılması, etkili bir yönetim ve daha iyi bir yaşam kalitesi için kritik önemdedir.

NOTES

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Paragraph Questions

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. E

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. E
5. A
6. D
7. E
8. A

Sentence Completion Questions

1. D
2. D
3. A
4. E
5. C
6. A

The Same Meaning Questions

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. A

English-Turkish Translation

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. E
5. E
6. A



Globalization has increasingly influenced various aspects of life, particularly culture and lifestyle. The rise of modern mass media and enhanced mobility has accelerated cultural globalization. Today, African cuisine and Indian films are as prevalent in Europe as Western fast food chains are in Asia or Hollywood movies in the Middle East. Supporters of globalization view this cultural exchange as an opportunity to integrate foreign elements into local traditions, fostering greater tolerance and understanding. They argue that globalization can help establish common global values, such as universal human rights, provided there is free access to information and knowledge. On the other hand, critics highlight the economic dominance of wealthy industrialized nations in the global media. They claim that these nations promote a Western model of affluence that undermines and reshapes local cultures for economic gain. This commercialization and foreign influence on regional cultures have sparked mass movements in many parts of the world, calling for a return to traditional values. Such discontent has often fueled radical anti-Western movements, which are rooted in the perceived threats posed by globalization. The growing emphasis on regionalism, nationalism, and local traditions can, in part, be interpreted as a reaction to these globalizing forces. This dynamic of cultural integration and resistance underscores the complex and controversial nature of globalization. While it brings opportunities for cross-cultural understanding, it also exacerbates inequalities and fuels debates about cultural preservation versus global unification.



1. It is obvious from the passage that ----.

- A) protesters against globalization oppose the cultural effects of mass media
- B) much of the modern mass media is shaped by cultural globalization today
- C) globalization is universally embraced due to its cultural advantages
- D) Indian films receive little attention in Europe compared to Western productions
- E) reactions against Western dominance often stem from regional movements

2. According to the passage, those in favor of globalization think that ----.

- A) cultural exchange fosters greater mutual understanding and tolerance
- B) the concept of a global society is still far from realization
- C) economic globalization is less significant than cultural integration
- D) globalization will inevitably lead to the erosion of local cultures
- E) globalization offers limited benefits without addressing inequality

3. As stated in the passage, critics of globalization believe that ----.

- A) traditional values are preserved by promoting mass media's influence
- B) regional cultures gain strength through global media dominance
- C) the effects of globalization are limited to financial transactions
- D) globalization primarily benefits wealthy nations at the expense of poorer ones
- E) globalization is mostly beneficial for developing nations

4. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The role of mass media in cultural globalization
- B) The conflicting views on the impact of globalization
- C) How globalization has changed the global economy
- D) The dominance of Western culture in developing nations
- E) The economic aspects of cultural integration



1. Modern mass media and increased mobility accelerate cultural globalization.

- A) slow down B) speed up
C) prevent D) limit
E) undermine

2. Supporters of globalization see cultural exchange as an opportunity to integrate foreign elements into local traditions.

- A) separate B) oppose
C) exclude D) unify
E) eliminate

3. Critics highlight the dominance of wealthy industrialized nations in the global media.

- A) equality B) supremacy
C) independence D) vulnerability
E) neutrality

4. The commercialization of local cultures has sparked resistance in many parts of the world.

- A) rejection B) integration
C) marketing D) preservation
E) industrialization

5. These movements call for a return to traditional values, rejecting foreign cultural influences.

- A) ancient B) cultural
C) modern D) original
E) regional

6. Globalization has fueled radical anti-Western movements rooted in perceived threats to local values.

- A) intensified B) extinguished
C) weakened D) overshadowed
E) resolved

7. The growing emphasis on regionalism and nationalism can be seen as a reaction to globalization.

- A) neglect B) focus
C) reduction D) limitation
E) balance

8. Supporters argue that globalization can help establish universal values such as human rights.

- A) regional B) selective
C) global D) temporary
E) localized



1. The passage suggests that modern mass media has contributed to cultural globalization by ----.

- A) limiting access to local traditions and customs
- B) focusing solely on the values of industrialized nations
- C) promoting only Western fast food and Hollywood movies
- D) spreading cultural products from different parts of the world
- E) preventing cultural integration and exchange

2. Critics of globalization believe that it primarily benefits ----.

- A) wealthy industrial nations at the expense of poorer countries
- B) regional cultures by preserving their unique traditions
- C) the global population by promoting shared values
- D) local communities through economic development
- E) anti-globalization movements aiming to restore traditional values

3. According to the passage, globalization can lead to cultural resistance because ----.

- A) regional cultures benefit equally from global media
- B) it eliminates opportunities for local businesses to thrive
- C) traditional values are promoted by wealthy nations
- D) it reduces the role of mass media in shaping global culture
- E) foreign influences often overshadow local traditions

4. Supporters of globalization argue that cultural integration can ----.

- A) weaken the local traditions of developing countries
- B) prevent the spread of universal human rights and values
- C) foster mutual understanding and tolerance among societies
- D) lead to the dominance of regional cultures over global ones
- E) disrupt the established media systems in wealthy nations

5. Anti-Western movements are partly attributed to ----.

- A) the perceived economic and cultural dominance of industrialized nations
- B) the failure of globalization to promote universal human rights
- C) the growing demand for Western cultural products in poorer regions
- D) the lack of free access to information and knowledge worldwide
- E) increased support for blending foreign and local cultures

6. The passage implies that cultural globalization is a process that ----.

- A) ensures that traditional values are preserved and promoted
- B) eliminates inequality between industrialized and developing nations
- C) only benefits the media industries of rich countries
- D) has been fully embraced by all regions and cultures globally
- E) triggers both integration and resistance in different parts of the world



1. Modern mass media and increased mobility favor a sort of cultural globalization.

- A) Mass media and mobility hinder the spread of cultural globalization.
- B) Cultural globalization is enhanced by mass media and improved mobility.
- C) Mass media has no impact on the globalization of culture.
- D) Cultural globalization occurs independently of mobility and media.
- E) Mass media opposes cultural globalization in developing countries.

2. Critics highlight the economic dominance of wealthy nations in the global media.

- A) Critics emphasize how wealthy nations control global media for their economic gain.
- B) Wealthy nations have no influence over the global media.
- C) Critics argue that global media promotes economic equality among nations.
- D) The global media is dominated by local cultures rather than wealthy nations.
- E) Wealthy nations are not involved in global media commercialization.

3. The commercialization of local cultures has sparked movements to return to traditional values.

- A) Local cultures have embraced commercialization and rejected traditional values.
- B) Commercialization has led to movements supporting traditional values.
- C) Movements promoting traditional values have diminished due to commercialization.
- D) Traditional values are unaffected by the commercialization of local cultures.
- E) Commercialization has eliminated the need for cultural movements.

4. Supporters see globalization as a chance to increase mutual tolerance by blending cultures.

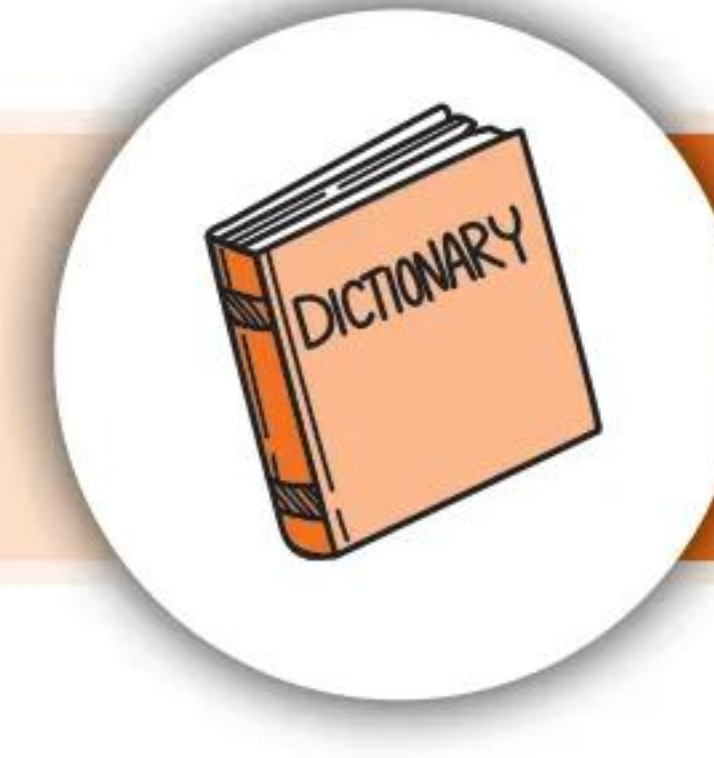
- A) Supporters view globalization as a threat to cultural integration
- B) Cultural integration is unnecessary for increasing tolerance.
- C) Globalization discourages mutual tolerance among societies.
- D) Tolerance is unrelated to the blending of global cultures.
- E) Globalization promotes tolerance through cultural integration.

5. Regionalism and nationalism are partly reactions to globalization.

- A) Regionalism and nationalism have diminished due to globalization.
- B) Globalization has strengthened movements emphasizing local traditions.
- C) Nationalism and regionalism are unrelated to globalization.
- D) Globalization prevents the growth of regional and nationalist movements.
- E) Regionalism and nationalism have been fully embraced by globalization.

6. Free access to information and knowledge is necessary for cultural globalization.

- A) Knowledge has no role in the globalization of culture.
- B) Free access to information hinders the process of globalization.
- C) Cultural globalization depends on unrestricted access to information.
- D) Information barriers promote cultural globalization more effectively.
- E) Cultural globalization occurs regardless of access to knowledge.



1. Modern mass media accelerates cultural globalization by spreading cultural products globally.

- A) Modern medya, yerel geleneklerin önemini azaltır.
- B) Modern medya, yerel kültürlerin korunmasına katkıda bulunur.
- C) Kitle iletişim araçları, kültürel ürünlerin küreselleşmesini engeller.
- D) Modern kitle iletişim araçları, kültürel ürünleri dünya çapında yayarak kültürel küreselleşmeyi hızlandırır.
- E) Medya, kültürel küreselleşmeyi yavaşlatmak için kullanılır.

2. Critics claim that wealthy nations dominate the global media for their economic benefit.

- A) Eleştirmenler, zengin ülkelerin ekonomik çıkarları için küresel medyayı kontrol ettiğini iddia eder.
- B) Eleştirmenler, fakir ülkelerin küresel medyada daha etkili olduğunu düşünür.
- C) Eleştirmenlere göre, küresel medya ekonomik etkiden bağımsızdır.
- D) Zengin ülkeler, küresel medyada kontrol gücüne sahip değildir.
- E) Eleştirmenler, medyanın yerel kültürleri zarar vermediğini iddia eder.

3. Cultural globalization fosters mutual understanding by integrating foreign elements into local traditions.

- A) Kültürel küreselleşme, yerel değerleri güçlendirmez.
- B) Kültürel küreselleşme, yerel gelenekleri yabancı etkilerden korur.
- C) Yabancı unsurlar, yerel kültürlerin küreselleşmesini önler.
- D) Karşılıklı anlayış, yalnızca yerel geleneklerle sınırlıdır.
- E) Kültürel küreselleşme, yabancı unsurları yerel geleneklere entegre ederek karşılıklı anlayışı geliştirir.

4. The commercialization of local cultures has led to movements promoting traditional values.

- A) Yerel kültürlerin ticarileşmesi, geleneksel değerleri savunan hareketlere yol açmıştır.
- B) Ticarileşme, yerel kültürlerin değerini artırmıştır.
- C) Kültürel hareketler, geleneksel değerlerin önemini azaltmıştır.
- D) Yerel kültürlerin ticarileşmesi, hareketlerin son bulmasına neden olmuştur.
- E) Hareketler, ticarileşmenin etkilerinden tamamen bağımsızdır.

5. Supporters of globalization argue that it can establish universal values such as human rights.

- A) Küreselleşme, yerel değerlerin tamamen yok olmasına neden olur.
- B) Küreselleşme destekçileri, bunun insan hakları gibi evrensel değerler oluşturabileceğini savunur.
- C) İnsan hakları, küreselleşme sürecinden etkilenmez.
- D) Küreselleşme, yalnızca ekonomik faydalar sağlamayı hedefler.
- E) İnsan hakları, küreselleşme sürecinde önemini yitirir.

6. Regionalism and nationalism can be seen as reactions to globalization.

- A) Milliyetçilik, küreselleşmenin etkisinden tamamen bağımsızdır.
- B) Küreselleşme, milliyetçiliği tamamen ortadan kaldırmıştır.
- C) Bölgeselcilik, küreselleşmenin bir yan ürünüdür.
- D) Bölgeselcilik ve milliyetçilik, küreselleşmeye bir tepki olarak görülebilir.
- E) Küreselleşme, bölgesel hareketlere hiçbir şekilde katkıda bulunmaz.



Translation of the Passage

Küreselleşme, özellikle kültür ve yaşam tarzı üzerinde giderek artan bir etki yaratmıştır. Modern kitle iletişim araçlarının yükselişi ve gelişmiş ulaşım olanakları, kültürel küreselleşmeyi hızlandırmıştır. Günümüzde, Afrikalı mutfaklar ve Hint filmleri Avrupa'da ne kadar yaygınsa, Batılı fast food zincirleri Asya'da veya Hollywood filmleri Orta Doğu'da o kadar yaygındır. Küreselleşmeyi destekleyenler, bu kültürel alışverişi, yerel geleneklere yabancı unsurların entegre edilebileceği bir fırsat olarak görmektedir. Bu durumun daha büyük bir hoşgörü ve anlayışı teşvik edebileceğini savunmaktadırlar. Ayrıca, bilgi ve bilgiye serbest erişim sağlanması koşuluyla, küreselleşmenin evrensel insan hakları gibi ortak küresel değerlerin kurulmasına yardımcı olabileceğini iddia etmektedirler. Öte yandan, eleştirmenler, küresel medya üzerindeki zengin sanayileşmiş ülkelerin ekonomik üstünlüğüne dikkat çekmektedir. Bu ülkelerin, yerel kültürleri ekonomik kazanç için zayıflatan ve yeniden şekillendiren Batılı refah modelini teşvik ettiklerini öne sürmektedirler. Bölgesel kültürler üzerindeki bu ticarileşme ve yabancı etkisi, dünyanın birçok yerinde geleneksel değerlere dönüş çağrısı yapan kitlesel hareketleri tetiklemiştir. Bu hoşnutsuzluk, küreselleşmenin oluşturduğu algılanan tehditlere dayanan radikal Batı karşıtı hareketleri sıkça körüklemiştir. Bölgeselcilik, milliyetçilik ve yerel geleneklere verilen artan vurgu, bir bakıma bu küreselleşme güçlerine bir tepki olarak yorumlanabilir. Kültürel entegrasyon ile direniş arasındaki bu dinamik, küreselleşmenin karmaşık ve tartışmalı doğasını gözler önüne sermektedir. Küreselleşme, kültürler arası anlayış için fırsatlar sunarken aynı zamanda eşitsizlikleri derinleştirmekte ve kültürel korunma ile küresel birlik arasındaki tartışmaları alevlendirmektedir.

NOTES

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Paragraph Questions

1. E
2. A
3. D
4. B

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. E
6. A
7. B
8. C

Sentence Completion Questions

1. D
2. A
3. E
4. C
5. A
6. E

The Same Meaning Questions

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. E
5. B
6. C

English-Turkish Translation

1. D
2. A
3. E
4. A
5. B
6. D



The awareness that human activity can harm nature is not a new idea. However, a clear environmental consciousness has only emerged in Western industrialized nations since the 1960s. Over the decades, numerous ecological crises—such as oil spills contaminating coastlines, declining fish populations, ozone layer depletion, increasing desertification, and dying forests—have highlighted the limits of Earth’s ecological systems. These events have underscored the urgency of protecting the environment. Efforts to safeguard nature involve a diverse coalition of individuals, civic groups, political organizations, governments, businesses, and scientists, all working to maintain the delicate balance of nature. Despite these efforts, complete protection or restoration of the environment to its original state is impossible, as environmental protection often involves compromises among economic, political, and social interests. Measures proposed by scientists or supported by advanced technology are not always feasible due to high costs, logistical challenges, or political resistance. Even when governments introduce environmental initiatives, they frequently face skepticism or resistance from the public, limiting their effectiveness. The complex interplay of economic priorities, political constraints, and societal attitudes presents significant obstacles to environmental protection. While technological solutions exist, their implementation often requires substantial financial investment and widespread public and political support. Balancing these factors is a constant challenge, but the collective effort to address environmental degradation remains critical for the future of the planet.



1. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) organized efforts to protect the environment began relatively recently
- B) environmental damage started in Western countries during the 1960s
- C) pollution is the most dangerous man-made threat to ecological systems
- D) human activities caused irreversible ecological damage only in recent years
- E) protecting nature is primarily the responsibility of scientific communities

2. One can clearly understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Western nations were not involved in environmental efforts before the 1960s
- B) environmental protection projects require collaboration from people of all backgrounds
- C) environmental concerns are primarily political rather than individual issues
- D) politicians prioritize environmental protection over economic interests
- E) financial concerns should be ignored for effective environmental action

3. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the environment can fully recover if human activities are stopped altogether
- B) governments face difficulties in implementing proposals due to their political nature
- C) the public fully supports all environmental initiatives proposed by governments
- D) technological solutions for environmental protection are often difficult to implement due to high costs
- E) environmental protection receives unconditional support from all sections of society

4. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) the lack of financial resources is the main reason for environmental degradation
- B) the environment can be safeguarded without compromise among stakeholders
- C) environmental protection projects often fail because of conflicting interests
- D) scientists often disregard economic factors in their environmental proposals
- E) collective efforts to protect the environment have been largely ineffective



1. A definite environmental consciousness has arisen in Western nations since the 1960s.

- A) knowledge B) awareness
C) ignorance D) negligence
E) denial

2. The contamination of coastlines by spilled oil highlights the limits of ecological systems.

- A) purification B) cleaning
C) pollution D) preservation
E) conservation

3. Environmental efforts often require compromises between economic, political, and social interests.

- A) disagreements B) sacrifices
C) disputes D) collaborations
E) resolutions

4. Many proposals supported in scientific circles cannot be implemented due to financial concerns.

- A) ignored B) executed
C) dismissed D) opposed
E) recommended

5. The depletion of the ozone layer is one of the ecological crises mentioned in the passage.

- A) destruction B) restoration
C) improvement D) reduction
E) protection

6. Environmental protection efforts often face skepticism from the public.

- A) enthusiasm B) criticism
C) doubt D) support
E) resistance

7. Environmental initiatives must balance the trade-offs involved in implementation.

- A) exchanges B) benefits
C) compromises D) disadvantages
E) sacrifices

8. Desertification and dying forests indicate the tolerance limits of nature's systems.

- A) capacity B) acceptance
C) strength D) rejection
E) endurance



1. According to the passage, environmental protection efforts ----.

- A) are primarily the responsibility of individuals
- B) can fully restore nature to its original condition
- C) are only feasible in wealthy industrialized nations
- D) require compromises among economic, political, and social priorities
- E) depend solely on technological solutions

2. The passage indicates that many scientific proposals ----.

- A) focus solely on technological innovations
- B) are fully supported by the public and governments alike
- C) are dismissed due to high costs or lack of political support
- D) ignore the economic aspects of environmental protection
- E) are unnecessary for addressing ecological crises

3. It is mentioned in the passage that environmental initiatives by governments ----.

- A) are always supported by scientific communities
- B) often face resistance from the public
- C) resolve all ecological problems effectively
- D) rely entirely on advanced technological solutions
- E) prioritize economic benefits over environmental concerns

4. The awareness of environmental issues in Western countries ----.

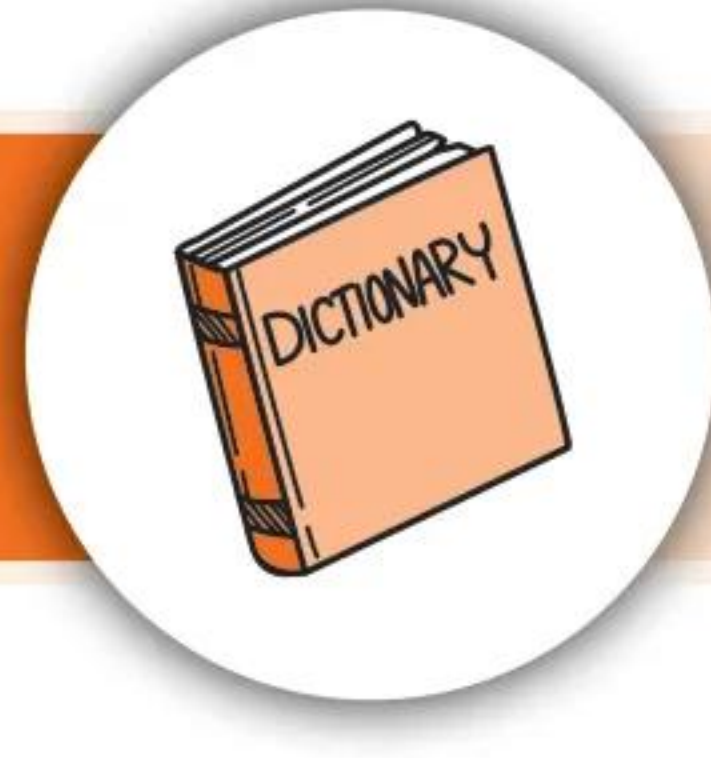
- A) became widespread only after the 1960s
- B) has existed since ancient times
- C) originated from non-industrialized nations
- D) is stronger in rural areas than urban regions
- E) has resulted in immediate and effective solutions

5. Environmental damage, such as desertification and dying forests, ----.

- A) demonstrates the limits of ecological systems
- B) is fully reversible with technological advancements
- C) only affects industrialized nations
- D) has been eliminated in some regions through public awareness
- E) primarily results from natural phenomena

6. Critics of environmental protection projects often highlight ----.

- A) the overuse of advanced technology in environmental policies
- B) the lack of scientific support for ecological initiatives
- C) the absence of political involvement in protection efforts
- D) the excessive costs of public awareness campaigns
- E) the economic challenges of implementing technological solutions



1. Environmental protection efforts require compromises among economic, political, and social interests.

- A) Çevre koruma çabaları, ekonomik, siyasi ve sosyal çıkarlar arasında uzlaşmalar gerektirir.
- B) Çevre koruma çabaları yalnızca siyasi önlemlerle sınırlıdır.
- C) Ekonomik kaygılar, çevre koruma çabalarını tamamen engeller.
- D) Çevre koruma yalnızca bilimsel topluluk tarafından gerçekleştirilir.
- E) Çevre koruma projeleri uzlaşmaya ihtiyaç duymaz.

2. Many scientific proposals cannot be implemented due to financial and political concerns.

- A) Çevre koruma projeleri, yalnızca teknolojik çözümler sunmaktadır.
- B) Bilimsel öneriler genellikle halk tarafından reddedilmektedir.
- C) Finansal sorunlar, bilimsel ilerlemeyi teşvik etmektedir.
- D) Birçok bilimsel öneri, finansal ve politik kaygılar nedeniyle hayata geçirilememektedir.
- E) Bilimsel öneriler, yalnızca ekonomik nedenlerle uygulanmaktadır.

3. Desertification and dying forests demonstrate the limits of ecological systems.

- A) Ekolojik sistemler, çölleşmeyi tamamen durdurabilir.
- B) Çölleşme, ekolojik sistemlere hiçbir zarar vermez.
- C) Ekolojik sistemler, çölleşme nedeniyle güçlenmektedir.
- D) Ölen ormanlar, ekolojik sistemlerin iyileştiğini gösterir.
- E) Çölleşme ve ölen ormanlar, ekolojik sistemlerin sınırlarını göstermektedir.

4. The public often shows skepticism toward environmental initiatives.

- A) Çevre girişimleri halk tarafından her zaman desteklenmektedir.
- B) Halk genellikle çevre girişimlerine şüpheyle yaklaşmaktadır.
- C) Halk, çevre girişimlerini hiçbir zaman eleştirmez.
- D) Çevre girişimleri, halk tarafından tamamen kabul görmektedir.
- E) Halk, çevre girişimlerine duyarsız kalmaktadır.

5. Technological solutions to environmental problems often face challenges due to high costs.

- A) Çevre sorunları, teknolojik çözümlerden bağımsızdır.
- B) Teknolojik çözümler, çevre sorunlarını tamamen ortadan kaldırmaktadır.
- C) Çevre sorunlarına yönelik teknolojik çözümler genellikle yüksek maliyetler nedeniyle zorluklarla karşılaşır.
- D) Halk, teknolojik çözümleri genellikle maliyetlerinden dolayı destekler.
- E) Teknolojik çözümler her zaman çevre sorunlarını çözmektedir.

6. Environmental awareness in Western nations became significant after the 1960s.

- A) Batı'da çevre bilinci her zaman ön plandaydı.
- B) Batı ülkelerinde çevre bilinci 1960'lardan sonra önemli hale geldi.
- C) Çevre bilinci, Batı ülkelerinde 20. yüzyılın başında gelişti.
- D) Batı ülkelerinde çevre bilinci, ekonomik kaygılar nedeniyle azaldı.
- E) 1960'lardan önce Batı ülkelerinde çevre bilinci yoktu.



ANSWER KEY

Translation of the Passage

İnsan faaliyetlerinin doğaya zarar verebileceği farkındalığı yeni bir fikir değildir. Ancak, Batı'nın sanayileşmiş ülkelerinde net bir çevresel bilinç, ancak 1960'lardan itibaren ortaya çıkmıştır. On yıllar boyunca, petrol sızıntılarının kıyı şeridini kirletmesi, balık popülasyonlarının azalması, ozon tabakasının incilmesi, çölleşmenin artması ve ormanların yok olması gibi sayısız ekolojik kriz, Dünya'nın ekolojik sistemlerinin sınırlarını gözler önüne sermiştir. Bu olaylar, çevrenin korunması gerekliliğini vurgulamıştır. Doğayı koruma çabaları, doğanın hassas dengesini sürdürmek için bireyler, sivil toplum grupları, siyasi organizasyonlar, hükümetler, işletmeler ve bilim insanlarından oluşan çeşitli bir koalisyonu içermektedir. Bu çabalara rağmen, çevrenin tamamen korunması veya ilk haline geri getirilmesi mümkün değildir, çünkü çevre koruma genellikle ekonomik, politik ve sosyal çıkarlar arasında uzlaşmayı gerektirir. Bilim insanları tarafından önerilen veya ileri teknoloji ile desteklenen önlemler, yüksek maliyetler, lojistik zorluklar veya politik direniş nedeniyle her zaman uygulanabilir değildir. Hükümetler çevreyle ilgili girişimler başlattığında bile, genellikle halktan gelen şüphecilik veya direnişle karşılaşılır ve bu durum etkinliklerini sınırlar. Ekonomik öncelikler, politik kısıtlamalar ve toplumsal tutumların karmaşık etkileşimi, çevre koruma için önemli engeller sunmaktadır. Teknolojik çözümler mevcut olsa da, bunların uygulanması genellikle önemli finansal yatırımlar ve geniş çaplı kamu ve politik destek gerektirir. Bu faktörlerin dengelenmesi sürekli bir zorluktur, ancak çevresel bozulmayla mücadele için kolektif çaba, gezegenin geleceği açısından hayati önem taşımaktadır.

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Paragraph Questions

1. A
2. B
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4. B

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. C

Sentence Completion Questions

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. E

English-Turkish Translation

1. A
2. D
3. E
4. B
5. C
6. B



Both beginners and experts in ancient studies often wonder why bathing held such a prominent role in Roman society. Although this question might seem straightforward, it lacks an easy or definitive answer. Bathing was deeply embedded in the daily lives of Romans, becoming an institution that reflected their social structure and routines. For Romans, the afternoon was typically a time for leisure. By the end of the Republic, spending the late afternoon in public baths, following a light lunch and siesta, had become a cherished tradition and an essential part of urban life and national identity. But why did bathing become such an integral daily habit? First and foremost, it was the pleasure factor. Bathing was both physically and psychologically satisfying. The warm, moist air and soothing water helped relax the body and refresh the mind. Secondly, Romans firmly believed in the health benefits of bathing. Ancient medicine considered it a vital therapeutic practice, further elevating its status. Lastly, there was an economic factor. Public baths were built in large numbers because they were not only culturally important but also lucrative business ventures, providing profits for their operators. Thus, Roman baths were much more than places to get clean—they were centers of health, relaxation, and social life, shaped by a blend of pleasure, tradition, and economic opportunity



1. According to the passage, Roman baths ----.

- A) only became popular after the end of the Republic
- B) attracted the attention of both beginners and experts in ancient studies
- C) were alternatives to siestas when Romans wanted leisure activities
- D) in both urban and rural areas shared similar designs and abundance
- E) became an essential part of Roman daily life, leading to the creation of institutions to manage them

2. It is clear from the passage that what made Roman baths an indispensable part of life ----.

- A) was the Romans' inability to find any leisure activities besides siestas
- B) was a combination of economic, physical, and psychological factors
- C) focused entirely on the health benefits supported by ancient medicine
- D) continues to explain their ongoing popularity today
- E) was due to their cost-effectiveness and financial practicality

3. The author of the passage gives specific reasons in an attempt to explain ----.

- A) how Roman baths managed to survive into modern times
- B) the methods used by ancient Roman entrepreneurs to operate baths
- C) why bathing became a widespread and popular practice in ancient Rome
- D) the exact moment when Roman baths became integral to society
- E) why Roman baths were regarded as beneficial to health

4. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Development of Roman Baths
- B) Bathing Rituals and Activities in Ancient Rome
- C) Popularity of Roman Bathing Culture
- D) Architecture of Roman Baths
- E) Differences Between Urban and Rural Baths in Ancient Rome

Guess the Meaning Questions



VOCABULARY

1. Bathing was a significant institution rooted in the structure of Roman daily life.

- A) building
- B) organization
- C) system
- D) tradition
- E) concept

2. The Roman day normally reserved the afternoon for leisure activities such as visiting public baths.

- A) work
- B) relaxation
- C) celebration
- D) study
- E) preparation

3. Warm, moist air and water were thought to relax the body and clear the mind.

- A) energize
- B) soothe
- C) strengthen
- D) strain
- E) harm

4. Bathing was considered a serious therapeutic measure in the ancient world.

- A) medical
- B) cosmetic
- C) enjoyable
- D) spiritual
- E) irrelevant

5. Baths were built in such large numbers because they were seen as a lucrative business proposition.

- A) simple
- B) profitable
- C) expensive
- D) harmful
- E) restricted

6. Roman baths became a cherished tradition and an essential part of urban life.

- A) abandoned
- B) expensive
- C) valued
- D) ignored
- E) unnoticed

7. The pleasure factor was one of the most important reasons for the popularity of Roman baths.

- A) satisfaction
- B) danger
- C) concern
- D) difficulty
- E) pain

8. The warm air and water helped to refresh the mind, making bathing both physically and psychologically satisfying.

- A) confuse
- B) exhaust
- C) rejuvenate
- D) cloud
- E) weaken



1. According to the passage, public baths became an integral part of Roman life because ----.

- A) they provided a space for both relaxation and social interaction
- B) they were used exclusively by wealthy citizens for health reasons
- C) their architecture was admired by both beginners and experts
- D) they replaced other forms of entertainment in Roman society
- E) they were considered purely economic ventures by the state

2. Roman baths were not only about physical cleanliness but also ----.

- A) serving as places for political gatherings and decision-making
- B) introducing therapeutic methods supported by modern medicine
- C) fostering traditions that contributed to national identity
- D) focusing on maintaining strict social hierarchies in Rome
- E) discouraging siestas and other afternoon leisure activities

3. The passage suggests that the health benefits of bathing in Roman times ----.

- A) became prominent only after the Republican era
- B) were less important than the economic benefits of public baths
- C) were debated by scholars but never fully embraced
- D) were widely recognized and supported by ancient medical practices
- E) were limited to the upper classes of Roman society

4. It is stated in the passage that the economic success of public baths ----.

- A) discouraged individual entrepreneurs from investing in them
- B) was secondary to their cultural and social importance
- C) was undermined by the high costs of maintaining them
- D) depended entirely on state funding and government policies
- E) played a major role in their widespread construction

5. Roman bathing culture reflects the idea that leisure time ----.

- A) was reserved only for the elite in ancient Rome
- B) was an essential part of their daily routine and identity
- C) was seen as unnecessary compared to more productive activities
- D) was considered a luxury rather than a daily habit
- E) was used solely for physical recovery and hygiene

6. The pleasure factor in Roman baths ----.

- A) made bathing both a physical and psychological experience
- B) focused solely on the social aspects of public bathing
- C) was irrelevant compared to their health-related benefits
- D) prevented them from being accessible to ordinary citizens
- E) was disregarded by ancient medical practitioners



1. Bathing was a significant part of Roman lives, an institution rooted in the structure of their day.

- A) Bathing was an occasional activity in Roman society.
- B) Bathing was deeply integrated into the daily routines of Romans.
- C) Romans viewed bathing as a rare and unnecessary luxury.
- D) The Roman day did not accommodate time for bathing.
- E) Bathing was only important to a few wealthy Romans.

2. Roman baths were seen as a sensible and lucrative business proposition.

- A) Public baths were expensive to build but yielded no profit.
- B) Roman baths were primarily designed for health and hygiene.
- C) Building public baths was an unnecessary financial burden.
- D) The operation of public baths was considered a profitable venture.
- E) Public baths were considered more of a social expense than a business.

3. Bathing was considered a serious therapeutic measure in ancient Rome.

- A) Bathing had no recognized health benefits in Roman times.
- B) Bathing was ignored by medical practitioners in Roman society.
- C) Public baths were strictly for recreational purposes in ancient Rome.
- D) Roman physicians rarely supported the practice of bathing.
- E) Romans regarded bathing as an important practice for health.

4. By the end of the Republic, public bathing had become a comforting part of urban life and national identity.

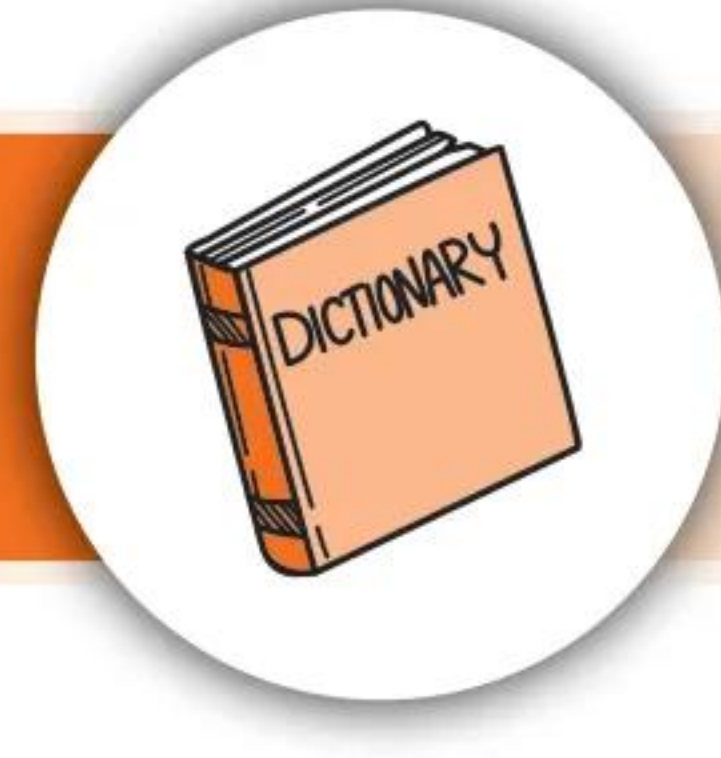
- A) Public bathing was rarely practiced in urban areas by the end of the Republic.
- B) Bathing played a central role in the daily lives and culture of Romans.
- C) Public baths were introduced long after the Republic ended.
- D) Bathing was considered unimportant for Roman citizens in cities.
- E) The use of public baths was confined to rural areas during the Republic.

5. The warm, moist air and water helped relax the body and clear the mind.

- A) Bathing was used to energize the body and make the mind sharper.
- B) Public baths often caused stress for their users due to crowded spaces.
- C) Roman baths provided an environment that was soothing and refreshing.
- D) The air and water in baths were often too warm for comfort.
- E) The relaxing effects of bathing were considered secondary to hygiene.

6. The economic appeal of public baths contributed to their widespread construction.

- A) Public baths were built widely due to their profitability.
- B) The construction of public baths was solely for health reasons.
- C) Roman baths were rarely seen as economically valuable.
- D) The spread of public baths was unrelated to financial concerns.
- E) Public baths were not profitable despite their popularity.



1. Bathing was deeply integrated into the daily routines of Roman society.

- A) Günlük rutinlerinde banyo yapmak Roma toplumu için bir zorunluluk değildi.
- B) Banyo yapmak, Roma toplumunda nadiren tercih edilen bir etkinlikti.
- C) Roma toplumunda banyo yapmak sadece belirli bir kesime hitap ediyordu.
- D) Banyo yapmak, Roma toplumunun günlük rutinlerine derinden entegre edilmişti.
- E) Roma toplumunda banyo yapmak, daha çok iş saatleri içinde gerçekleşirdi.

2. Public baths were considered both physically satisfying and psychologically refreshing.

- A) Halk hamamları hem fiziksel olarak tatmin edici hem de psikolojik olarak ferahlatıcı kabul edilirdi.
- B) Halk hamamları yalnızca sağlık açısından faydalı kabul edilirdi.
- C) Halk hamamları, Roma halkı tarafından gereksiz bir uygulama olarak görülürdü.
- D) Halk hamamları yalnızca eğlence amaçlı kullanılırdı.
- E) Halk hamamlarının psikolojik faydaları göz ardı edilirdi.

3. The economic success of public baths made them a popular investment in Roman times.

- A) Halk hamamlarının ekonomik başarısı, onları Roma döneminde popüler bir yatırım haline getirdi.
- B) Halk hamamlarının ekonomik başarısızlığı, onların yaygınlaşmasını engelledi.
- C) Ekonomik nedenlerle halk hamamları yalnızca üst sınıfa hizmet verirdi.
- D) Halk hamamları, ekonomik kaygılar nedeniyle inşa edilmedi.
- E) Halk hamamlarının popülerliği, ekonomik sorunlardan etkilenmedi.

4. The warm air and water in Roman baths helped relax both the body and the mind.

- A) Sıcak hava ve su, Roma hamamlarının popülerliğini azaltan unsurlardı.
- B) Roma hamamlarındaki hava ve su genellikle aşırı sıcaktı ve rahatsız ediciydi.
- C) Roma hamamlarındaki sıcak su, yalnızca temizlik amaçlı kullanılırdı.
- D) Roma hamamlarındaki ortam, kullanıcıları genellikle rahatsız ederdi.
- E) Roma hamamlarındaki sıcak hava ve su, hem bedeni hem de zihni rahatlatırdı.

5. Bathing was considered a therapeutic measure in ancient Roman medicine.

- A) Banyo yapmak, antik Roma'da yalnızca dinî bir ritüel olarak kabul edilirdi.
- B) Banyo yapmak, antik Roma'da genellikle önemsiz bir uygulama olarak görülürdü.
- C) Antik Roma tıbbı, banyo yapmayı zararlı bir etkinlik olarak görürdü.
- D) Banyo yapmak, antik Roma tıbbında terapötik bir yöntem olarak kabul edilirdi.
- E) Antik Roma'da banyo yapmak yalnızca üst sınıfın erişebildiği bir uygulamaydı.

6. Public baths became a central part of Roman urban life by the end of the Republic.

- A) Halk hamamları, Cumhuriyet döneminde kırsal bölgelerde daha yaygındı.
- B) Cumhuriyet'in sonuna doğru halk hamamları tamamen ortadan kalktı.
- C) Cumhuriyet'in sonuna doğru halk hamamları Roma şehir yaşamının merkezi bir parçası haline geldi.
- D) Cumhuriyet'in sonlarına doğru hamamlar yalnızca sağlık amaçlı kullanıldı.
- E) Halk hamamları, Cumhuriyet döneminde toplum tarafından pek kabul görmedi.



ANSWER KEY

Translation of the Passage

Hem antik çağ çalışmalarıyla yeni ilgilenmeye başlayanlar hem de uzmanlar, Roma toplumunda banyo yapmanın neden bu kadar önemli bir yer tuttuğunu sık sık merak ederler. Bu soru basit gibi görünse de, kolay ya da kesin bir cevabı yoktur. Banyo yapmak, Romalıların günlük yaşamlarına derinden yerleşmiş, onların sosyal yapısını ve rutinlerini yansıtan bir kurum haline gelmiştir. Romalılar için öğleden sonralar genellikle dinlenme zamanlarıydı. Cumhuriyet'in son dönemine gelindiğinde, hafif bir öğle yemeği ve şekerlemeden sonra öğleden sonralarını halk hamamlarında geçirmek, sevilen bir gelenek ve kentsel yaşamın ve ulusal kimliğin ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelmişti.

Peki, banyo yapma neden bu kadar önemli bir günlük alışkanlık haline geldi? Öncelikle, bu durum keyif faktörüyle açıklanabilir. Banyo yapmak hem fiziksel hem de psikolojik olarak tatmin ediciydi. Sıcak ve nemli hava ile rahatlatıcı su, vücudu gevşetir ve zihni tazeliyordu. İkincisi, Romalılar banyo yapmanın sağlık açısından faydalarına inanıyordu. Antik tıp, banyoyu hayati bir tedavi yöntemi olarak görüyordu ve bu durum banyonun statüsünü daha da yükseltiyordu. Son olarak, ekonomik bir faktör de bulunuyordu. Halk hamamları sadece kültürel açıdan önemli olmakla kalmayıp, aynı zamanda kârlı işletmelerdi ve işletmecilerine kazanç sağlıyordu.

Bu nedenle, Roma hamamları yalnızca temizlenme yerleri değil; sağlık, rahatlama ve sosyal yaşam merkezleriydi ve bunların hepsi keyif, gelenek ve ekonomik fırsatların bir karışımı tarafından şekillendirilmişti.

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Paragraph Questions

1. E
2. B
3. C
4. C

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. C

Sentence Completion Questions

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. E
5. B
6. A

The Same Meaning Questions

1. B
2. D
3. E
4. B
5. C
6. A

English-Turkish Translation

1. D
2. A
3. A
4. E
5. D
6. C



A remarkable advancement in keyhole surgery is the use of remotely operated robots to perform minimally invasive procedures. Keyhole surgery eliminates the need for a surgeon's hands to physically enter the patient's body. Instead, delicate instruments are inserted through small incisions, allowing for cuts and stitches to be made. With the advent of robotic systems, these instruments can now be operated by a surgeon seated at a console, which does not have to be in the same room, hospital, or even country as the patient. In 2000, the US Food and Drug Administration approved a robotic keyhole system called **da Vinci** for clinical use. In conventional keyhole surgery, surgeons must stand and constantly shift their gaze between the surgical instruments and the display screen. However, da Vinci offers several advantages, including allowing the surgeon to be seated for greater comfort during long procedures. The system provides full stereoscopic vision through two endoscopes and enables hand and foot controls to operate the instruments. These controls grant a greater range of motion than that of the human hand and wrist. Looking ahead, robotic surgery has the potential to revolutionize healthcare, enabling top specialists to perform surgeries on patients located in distant locations, such as injured soldiers on faraway battlefields. This innovation could redefine medical procedures and extend healthcare accessibility globally.



1. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) surgeons in robotic keyhole surgery can only operate in the same room as the patient
- B) robotic keyhole surgery is faster than conventional keyhole surgery
- C) robotic keyhole surgery is less comfortable for surgeons due to its complexity
- D) the approval of da Vinci by the US Food and Drug Administration marked a milestone in robotic surgery
- E) conventional keyhole surgery involves fewer instruments and less precision than robotic surgery

2. According to the passage, in conventional keyhole surgery, ----.

- A) surgeons must physically insert their hands into the patient's body
- B) larger incisions are required compared to robotic surgery
- C) the surgeon's manual movements are more restricted
- D) surgeons can operate without needing to look at display screens
- E) resting during operations is a common practice among surgeons

3. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) da Vinci can perform operations entirely on its own without a surgeon
- B) surgeons in robotic keyhole surgery rely on hand and foot controls to operate with precision
- C) conventional keyhole surgery is particularly suited for long and tiring operations
- D) the use of robotic surgery has become a universal standard in the US
- E) robotic surgery eliminates the need for human surgeons altogether

4. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) advancements in surgical robotics have made lengthy operations less stressful for surgeons
- B) future medical technology will eliminate the need for surgeons in operating rooms entirely
- C) the US is heavily investing in medical technology to enable remote surgeries
- D) surgeons using robotic systems experience fewer errors during operations
- E) keyhole surgery is becoming the most popular surgical method due to its minimal invasiveness

Guess the Meaning Questions



VOCABULARY

1. Keyhole surgery eliminates the need for a surgeon's hands to physically enter the patient's body.

- A) increases
- B) reduces
- C) removes
- D) strengthens
- E) limits

2. The console allows the surgeon to operate instruments from a seated position.

- A) control station
- B) screen
- C) chair
- D) tool
- E) operation room

3. The instruments can be operated mechanically by a surgeon at a console.

- A) removed
- B) monitored
- C) controlled
- D) manufactured
- E) restricted

4. The system provides stereoscopic vision, giving surgeons a three-dimensional view of the surgical area.

- A) panoramic
- B) monocular
- C) artificial
- D) enhanced
- E) three-dimensional

5. The da Vinci system enables surgeons to work with greater precision.

- A) speed
- B) accuracy
- C) flexibility
- D) simplicity
- E) ease

6. Robotic systems allow surgeons to perform minimally invasive procedures.

- A) damaging
- B) harmful
- C) disruptive
- D) intrusive
- E) gentle

7. The incisions made during keyhole surgery are smaller than those in conventional surgery.

- A) instruments
- B) stitches
- C) cuts
- D) controls
- E) positions

8. Robotic surgery could revolutionize healthcare by enabling surgeons to operate remotely.

- A) transform
- B) question
- C) complicate
- D) hinder
- E) restore



1. According to the passage, robotic keyhole surgery differs from conventional keyhole surgery because ----.

- A) robotic systems are less precise than manual surgical methods
- B) robotic surgery requires surgeons to stand during long procedures
- C) conventional surgery provides stereoscopic vision unavailable in robotic systems
- D) robotic surgery allows surgeons to work with greater range of movement and comfort
- E) surgeons in robotic surgery can only operate on patients in the same room

2. The passage highlights that the da Vinci system ----.

- A) can perform surgeries autonomously without human input
- B) enhances the surgeon's comfort and precision during operations
- C) limits the use of advanced technology to specific surgical fields
- D) eliminates the need for display screens in operating rooms
- E) has replaced all forms of conventional keyhole surgery in the US

3. Robotic surgery enables specialists to ----.

- A) perform surgeries remotely, even from different countries
- B) operate on patients without requiring any incisions
- C) carry out operations without the assistance of other medical staff
- D) replace conventional surgery entirely in modern healthcare
- E) reduce the costs of lengthy medical procedures significantly

4. One major advantage of robotic surgery mentioned in the passage is that ----.

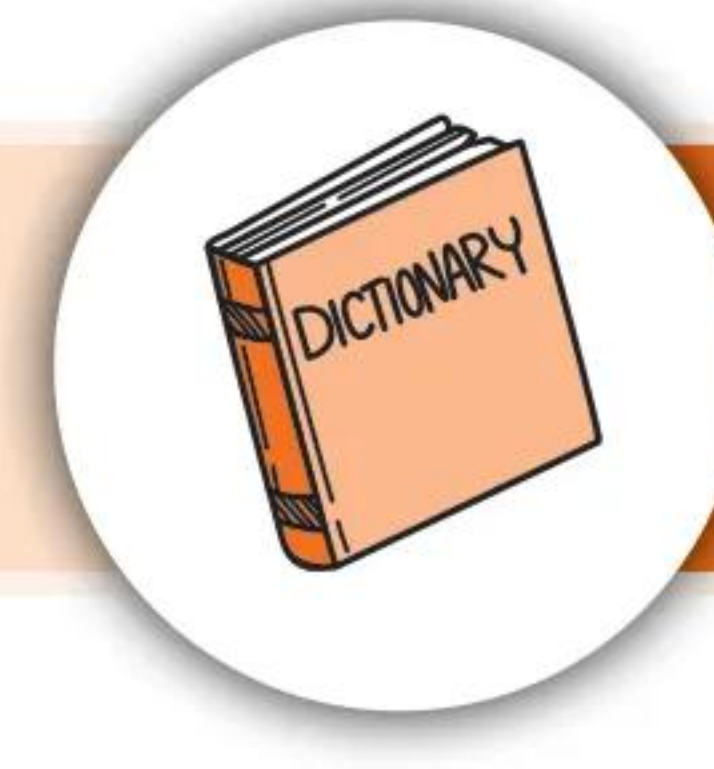
- A) surgeons do not require any formal training to use robotic systems
- B) it eliminates the need for specialized instruments
- C) conventional surgical methods are no longer necessary
- D) robotic surgery is faster and more economical than other methods
- E) surgeons can remain seated for long procedures, reducing physical strain

5. It is mentioned in the passage that keyhole surgery ----.

- A) involves small incisions that reduce physical intrusion into the patient's body
- B) always requires the surgeon to stand during procedures
- C) uses fewer instruments than robotic surgery
- D) is highly invasive and causes significant
- E) can only be performed using robotic systems like da Vinci

6. The passage implies that advancements in robotic surgery ----.

- A) focus on replacing other medical technologies with automation
- B) will eventually remove the need for medical professionals entirely
- C) are not yet recognized or approved by global medical authorities
- D) will enable surgeons to perform operations across large distances
- E) are limited to specific types of minimally invasive procedures



1. Keyhole surgery eliminates the need for a surgeon's hands to physically enter the patient's body.

- A) Anahtar deliği cerrahisi, cerrahın hastayla doğrudan temasını artırır.
- B) Anahtar deliği cerrahisi, hastanın vücuduna fiziksel müdahaleyi artırır.
- C) Anahtar deliği cerrahisi, hastaların vücuduna fiziksel giriş yapmayı gerektirir.
- D) Anahtar deliği cerrahisi, cerrahın fiziksel müdahalesini gereksiz kılar.
- E) Anahtar deliği cerrahisi, cerrahın ellerinin fiziksel olarak hastanın vücuduna girmesi gereğini ortadan kaldırır.

2. Robotic systems allow surgeons to perform minimally invasive procedures.

- A) Robotik sistemler, cerrahların minimum düzeyde girişimsel işlemler yapmasını sağlar.
- B) Robotik sistemler, cerrahların daha karmaşık işlemler gerçekleştirmesini engeller.
- C) Robotik sistemler, yalnızca geleneksel cerrahiyi desteklemek için kullanılır.
- D) Robotik sistemler, cerrahi işlemleri daha fazla invaziv hale getirir.
- E) Robotik sistemler, cerrahların sadece hastanın yanında çalışmasını gerektirir.

3. Da Vinci allows the surgeon to be seated for greater comfort during lengthy procedures.

- A) Da Vinci, cerrahın rahatlığını artırmayı amaçlamaz.
- B) Da Vinci, cerrahların işlemler sırasında ayakta durmasını gerektirir.
- C) Da Vinci, uzun süreli işlemleri daha karmaşık hale getirir.
- D) Da Vinci, cerrahın uzun işlemler sırasında oturmasını ve daha rahat çalışmasını sağlar.
- E) Da Vinci, işlemler sırasında cerrahların yalnızca kısa süre oturmasına izin verir.

4. Robotic surgery could revolutionize healthcare by enabling remote operations.

- A) Robotik cerrahi, uzaktan operasyonlara olanak tanıyarak sağlık hizmetlerini dönüştürebilir.
- B) Robotik cerrahi, yalnızca yerel operasyonlar için uygun bir teknolojidir.
- C) Robotik cerrahi, sağlık hizmetlerini daha az etkili hale getirebilir.
- D) Robotik cerrahi, yalnızca uzman cerrahların kullanabileceği bir teknolojidir.
- E) Robotik cerrahi, uzaktan operasyonları imkansız hale getirir.

5. The warm air and water in Roman baths helped relax both the body and the mind.

- A) Roma hamamlarındaki hava ve su genellikle rahatsız ediciydi.
- B) Roma hamamlarındaki sıcak hava ve su hem bedeni hem de zihni rahatlattı.
- C) Roma hamamlarındaki su sadece hijyen amacıyla kullanılırdı.
- D) Roma hamamlarındaki ortam genellikle rahatsızlık verirdi.
- E) Roma hamamlarının etkisi sadece bedensel rahatlatma ile sınırlıydı.

6. Surgeons using robotic systems can operate on patients from anywhere in the world.

- A) Robotik sistemler, cerrahların uluslararası operasyonlarını sınırlamaktadır.
- B) Robotik cerrahi, cerrahların yalnızca kendi ülkelerinde çalışmasını gerektirir.
- C) Robotik sistem kullanan cerrahlar, dünyanın her yerinden hastalar üzerinde ameliyat yapabilir.
- D) Robotik cerrahi, yalnızca yerel operasyonlar için uygundur.
- E) Robotik sistemler, cerrahların uzaktan ameliyat yapmasını engeller.



Translation of the Passage

Anahtar deliği cerrahisindeki dikkate değer bir ilerleme, uzaktan kumandalı robotların minimal invaziv işlemler gerçekleştirmek için kullanılmasıdır. Anahtar deliği cerrahisi, cerrahın ellerinin fiziksel olarak hastanın vücuduna girmesine gerek bırakmaz. Bunun yerine, küçük kesilerden hassas aletler yerleştirilir ve bu aletler kesim ve dikiş işlemlerini gerçekleştirmeye olanak tanır. Robotik sistemlerin ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte, bu aletler artık bir konsolda oturan bir cerrah tarafından çalıştırılabilir; üstelik bu konsol hastayla aynı odada, aynı hastanede veya hatta aynı ülkede olmak zorunda değildir. 2000 yılında, ABD Gıda ve İlaç Dairesi (FDA), da Vinci adında robotik bir anahtar deliği cerrahi sistemini klinik kullanım için onayladı. Geleneksel anahtar deliği cerrahisinde, cerrahlar ayakta durmalı ve cerrahi aletler ile ekran arasında sürekli olarak bakışlarını değiştirmelidir. Ancak, da Vinci sistemi uzun süren ameliyatlarda cerrahın daha rahat bir şekilde oturmasını sağlayarak önemli avantajlar sunar. Sistem, iki endoskop aracılığıyla tam stereoskopik görüş sağlar ve aletleri çalıştırmak için el ve ayak kontrolleri sunar. Bu kontroller, insan elinin ve bileğinin hareket kabiliyetinden daha geniş bir hareket yelpazesi sunar. İleriye dönük olarak, robotik cerrahinin sağlık hizmetlerini devrim niteliğinde dönüştürme potansiyeli bulunmaktadır. Bu teknoloji, dünyanın farklı yerlerindeki hastalar üzerinde, örneğin uzak savaş alanlarındaki yaralı askerlerde, en iyi uzmanların ameliyatlara yapmasına olanak tanıyabilir. Bu yenilik, tıbbi prosedürleri yeniden tanımlayabilir ve sağlık hizmetlerine küresel erişimi genişletebilir.

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Paragraph Questions

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. E
5. B
6. E
7. C
8. A

Sentence Completion Questions

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. E
5. A
6. D

English-Turkish Translation

1. E
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C



Video games are believed to influence human behavior in various ways, sparking debates even within the scientific community. A particularly controversial issue is whether violent video games make young people more aggressive. While some studies suggest a connection, others refute this claim, leading to conflicting findings. To gain a clearer understanding, a team of scientists analyzed all relevant research to date, encompassing 116 experiments conducted since the 1980s. These studies often compared regular video game players to non-players and utilized brain imaging techniques to measure changes in brain structure and activity. The findings reveal that one of the most significant negative impacts of video games is the risk of addiction. Addiction, particularly linked to games that rely on online multiplayer modes, arises because the social interactions within these games are more rewarding than playing against computer-controlled opponents. This dependency can negatively affect other brain functions and overall well-being. On the positive side, video games offer cognitive benefits. Games with progressive levels of difficulty challenge players' skills and push the brain to operate at its full capacity. This process acts as a form of cognitive training, improving mental agility and enhancing brain function. Furthermore, video games can contribute to the brain's proper functioning, aiding in problem-solving, hand-eye coordination, and multitasking. While video games carry both risks and rewards, their effects are complex and depend on how they are used.



1. Why is the effect of video games on behavior controversial?

- A) Researchers have not designed effective methods to study video games.
- B) Studies on video games and the brain have produced conflicting results.
- C) Most studies focus only on the negative effects of video games.
- D) Scientists disagree on whether video games cause aggression in players.
- E) There is little evidence that video games influence behavior.

2. What is a positive cognitive effect of video games according to the passage?

- A) They reduce the likelihood of addiction when played in moderation.
- B) They encourage players to avoid multitasking.
- C) They help players socialize effectively in real-world scenarios.
- D) They eliminate the need for additional cognitive training activities.
- E) They improve brain function by challenging players with progressive difficulty levels.

3. According to the passage, why might video games negatively affect the brain?

- A) They require too much physical effort from players.
- B) They reduce the size of specific brain regions.
- C) They replace more effective forms of learning and interaction.
- D) They can lead to addiction, which disrupts other brain functions.
- E) They cause players to rely solely on computer-based tasks.

4. Which of the following could serve as the best title for the passage?

- A) The Controversy Over Video Games and Behavior
- B) Addiction and Cognitive Benefits in Gaming
- C) Do Video Games Harm or Help the Brain?
- D) The Science Behind Video Game Addiction
- E) How Video Games Impact Social Interactions



1. Numerous studies about the effects of games on the brain have come up with conflicting results.

- A) consistent B) uniform
C) supportive D) predictable
E) contradictory

2. Changes in the brain were measured using techniques that detect brain regions that increase or reduce in size.

- A) remain constant B) expand or shrink
C) simplify or complicate D) hide or reveal
E) improve or worsen

3. The study found that the clearest negative impact is the risk of addiction, which could affect other brain functions.

- A) dependency B) curiosity
C) avoidance D) resistance
E) improvement

4. Games with progressive levels of difficulty continually challenge players' skills.

- A) repetitive B) constant
C) decreasing D) increasing
E) unrealistic

5. Multiplayer games are more rewarding due to social interactions compared to playing against a computer.

- A) satisfying B) disappointing
C) punishing D) challenging
E) discouraging

6. These games can push the brain to operate at 100% of its capacity, resulting in effective cognitive training.

- A) effort B) efficiency
C) limits D) performance
E) potential

7. Video games contribute to the proper functioning of the brain and can even improve it.

- A) adequate B) inappropriate
C) incorrect D) ordinary
E) advanced

8. There is ongoing concern about whether violence in video games makes young people more violent.

- A) indifference B) unease
C) support D) approval
E) celebration



1. The controversy over video games arises because ----.

- A) researchers have failed to measure brain activity accurately
- B) scientists agree on the negative impacts of gaming on young people
- C) all experiments about video games have shown similar results
- D) studies about their effects have produced conflicting findings
- E) gaming's benefits outweigh its disadvantages

2. According to the passage, addiction to video games ----.

- A) has been completely eliminated by modern gaming regulations
- B) is primarily caused by violent content in single-player games
- C) is more common in multiplayer games due to rewarding social interactions
- D) only occurs in players who engage in cognitive training games
- E) is unrelated to the functionality of the brain

3. Studies using brain imaging techniques have revealed that ----.

- A) gaming has no measurable impact on brain activity or structure
- B) certain brain regions increase or decrease in size depending on gaming habits
- C) regular video game players exhibit no changes in cognitive performance
- D) video games harm only specific areas of the brain
- E) brain activity remains unchanged regardless of gaming frequency

4. Multiplayer games are more addictive because ----.

- A) they offer escalating levels of difficulty to challenge players
- B) they involve rewarding social interactions among players
- C) they are more accessible than single-player games
- D) they do not require significant cognitive effort from users
- E) they encourage players to play against computer opponents

5. Video games benefit the brain by ----.

- A) helping it perform at its full capacity through cognitive challenges
- B) reducing addiction risks through multiplayer interactions
- C) providing entertainment without impacting mental health
- D) focusing entirely on improving hand-eye coordination
- E) eliminating negative influences associated with gaming

6. The author suggests that video games ----.

- A) are best suited for improving social interactions
- B) are entirely harmful due to their addictive nature
- C) should be limited to educational purposes only
- D) can only negatively impact cognitive performance
- E) have both risks and benefits that depend on their use



1. Numerous studies about the effects of games on the brain have come up with conflicting results.

- A) Research on video games has yielded consistent findings.
- B) Different studies on gaming have provided contradictory outcomes.
- C) The effects of video games on the brain remain unexplored.
- D) Most studies agree on the positive impacts of video games.
- E) Video games have no significant effects according to research.

2. Games with progressive levels of difficulty continually challenge players' skills.

- A) Increasing difficulty levels in games discourage most players.
- B) Players prefer games that remain consistently easy throughout.
- C) Progressive games are less enjoyable than simple ones.
- D) Games that get harder over time push players to improve their abilities.
- E) Games with easier levels are more likely to enhance skills.

3. Multiplayer games are more addictive due to rewarding social interactions.

- A) Social interactions in multiplayer games contribute to their addictiveness.
- B) Multiplayer games are less engaging than single-player ones.
- C) Socializing has no influence on the addictiveness of multiplayer games.
- D) Multiplayer games are addictive because they lack challenging levels.
- E) Rewarding gameplay alone makes multiplayer games more popular.

4. Video games contribute to the proper functioning of the brain.

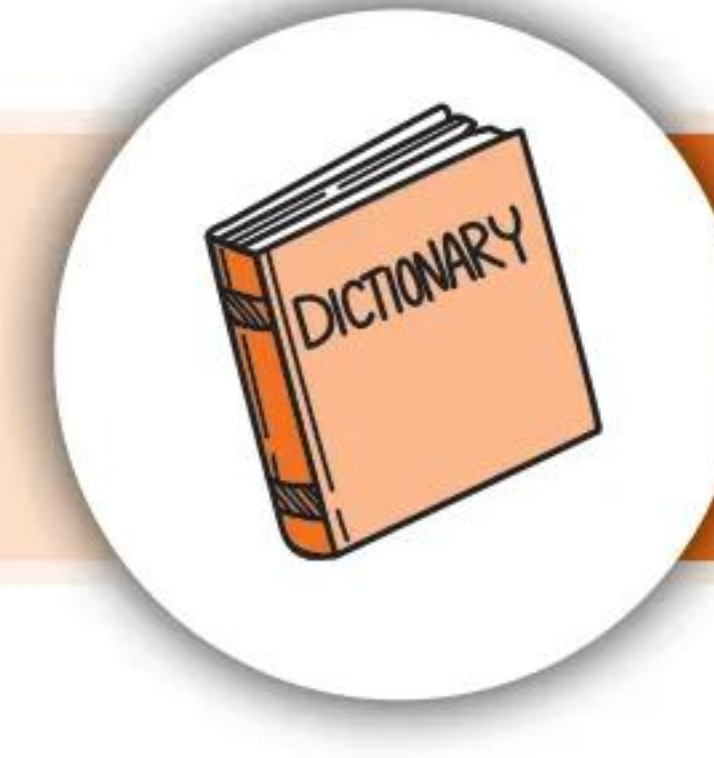
- A) The brain works better when video games are avoided.
- B) Gaming has no impact on brain functionality.
- C) Video games improve how the brain works when used correctly.
- D) Video games disrupt the proper activity of the brain.
- E) Proper brain function depends on avoiding video games.

5. The study found that the clearest negative impact is the risk of addiction.

- A) The primary risk of video games is their negative impact on brain development.
- B) Gaming has no evident downsides except mild discomfort.
- C) Addiction is not a concern for regular video game players.
- D) Studies have disproven any connection between gaming and addiction.
- E) The most evident drawback of gaming is its potential for addiction.

6. There is concern about whether violence in games makes young people more violent.

- A) Some believe violent games may lead to increased aggression in youth.
- B) Violent video games are proven to make young players more aggressive.
- C) Concerns about violent games influencing behavior are largely dismissed.
- D) Youth aggression has no link to violence in video games.
- E) Studies show no evidence connecting video games and youth behavior.



1. Numerous studies about the effects of video games on the brain have come up with conflicting results.

- A) Çalışmalar, video oyunlarının beyne zarar vermediğini göstermiştir.
- B) Video oyunlarının etkileriyle ilgili çalışmalar genellikle aynı sonuçları vermiştir.
- C) Video oyunlarının beyin üzerindeki etkilerine dair herhangi bir çalışma yapılmamıştır.
- D) Video oyunlarının beyin üzerindeki etkileri hakkında yapılan birçok çalışma çelişkili sonuçlar ortaya koymuştur.
- E) Beyin üzerindeki etkiler konusunda video oyunları ile ilgili tek bir çalışma bulunmaktadır.

2. Multiplayer games are more addictive because they involve rewarding social interactions.

- A) Çok oyunculu oyunlar, ödüllendirici sosyal etkileşimler içerdiğinden daha bağımlılık yapıcıdır.
- B) Çok oyunculu oyunlar, sosyal etkileşimlerden bağımsız olarak bağımlılık yapar.
- C) Çok oyunculu oyunlar, bağımlılığı azaltmak için tasarlanmıştır.
- D) Sosyal etkileşimler, çok oyunculu oyunların cazibesini azaltır.
- E) Çok oyunculu oyunlar, yalnızca zorluk seviyeleri nedeniyle bağımlılık yapar.

3. Video games contribute to the proper functioning of the brain and can even improve it.

- A) Video oyunlarının beyni geliştirme potansiyeli yoktur.
- B) Video oyunları, beyni daha az verimli hale getirir.
- C) Beynin düzgün çalışması, video oyunlarının tamamen yasaklanmasına bağlıdır.
- D) Video oyunları, beyin üzerinde hiçbir olumlu etki yaratmaz.
- E) Video oyunları, beynin düzgün çalışmasına katkıda bulunur ve hatta onu geliştirebilir.

4. The study found that the clearest negative impact is the risk of addiction.

- A) Çalışma, en belirgin olumsuz etkinin bağımlılık riski olduğunu ortaya koydu.
- B) Çalışma, video oyunlarının herhangi bir olumsuz etkisinin olmadığını gösterdi.
- C) Bağımlılık riski, video oyunlarının olumlu etkilerinden biridir.
- D) Çalışma, bağımlılığın video oyunları ile bağlantısız olduğunu belirledi.
- E) Bağımlılık riski, çalışma sonuçlarında vurgulanmamıştır.

5. Games with progressive levels of difficulty continually challenge players' skills.

- A) Zorluk seviyeleri sabit olan oyunlar, oyuncular için daha uygundur.
- B) Artan zorluk seviyeleri, oyuncuların ilgisini kaybetmesine yol açar.
- C) Zorluk seviyeleri artan oyunlar, oyuncuların yeteneklerini sürekli zorlar.
- D) Artan zorluk seviyeleri, oyunların bağımlılık yapıcı etkisini azaltır.
- E) Daha kolay seviyelere sahip oyunlar, oyuncular için daha ilgi çekicidir.

6. The controversy over video games arises because studies have produced conflicting results.

- A) Çalışmalar, video oyunlarının etkileri konusunda net bir sonuç ortaya koymuştur.
- B) Video oyunları ile ilgili tartışma, çalışmaların çelişkili sonuçlar ortaya koymasından kaynaklanır.
- C) Video oyunları ile ilgili tartışma, etkilerinin tamamen olumsuz olduğuna dayanmaktadır.
- D) Çalışmalar, video oyunlarının zararlarına dair herhangi bir kanıt sunmamaktadır.
- E) Çelişkili sonuçlar, video oyunları ile ilgili tartışmayı sona erdirmiştir.



Translation of the Passage

Videooyunlarının insandavranışını çeşitli şekillerde etkilediğine inanılmakta ve bu durum bilim camiasında bile tartışmalara yol açmaktadır. Özellikle tartışmalı bir konu, şiddet içeren video oyunlarının gençleri daha agresif yapıp yapmadığıdır. Bazı çalışmalar bir bağlantı olduğunu öne sürerken, diğerleri bu iddiayı reddederek çelişkili sonuçlar ortaya koymaktadır. Daha net bir anlayış elde etmek için bir grup bilim insanı, 1980'lerden bu yana gerçekleştirilen 116 deneyi kapsayan tüm ilgili araştırmaları analiz etti. Bu çalışmalar genellikle düzenli video oyunu oynayanlarla oynamayanları karşılaştırmış ve beyin yapısı ile aktivitesindeki değişiklikleri ölçmek için beyin görüntüleme tekniklerini kullanmıştır.

Araştırmalar, video oyunlarının en önemli olumsuz etkilerinden birinin bağımlılık riski olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Özellikle çevrimiçi çok oyunculu modlara dayanan oyunlarla ilişkili olan bu bağımlılık, bu oyunlardaki sosyal etkileşimlerin bilgisayar kontrollü rakiplere karşı oynamaktan daha ödüllendirici olmasından kaynaklanır. Bu bağımlılık, diğer beyin fonksiyonlarını ve genel sağlığı olumsuz etkileyebilir. Öte yandan, video oyunlarının bilişsel faydaları da bulunmaktadır. Zorluk seviyelerinin kademeli olarak arttığı oyunlar, oyuncuların becerilerini zorlayarak beynin tam kapasiteyle çalışmasını sağlar. Bu süreç, bir tür bilişsel eğitim işlevi görerek zihinsel çevikliği artırır ve beyin fonksiyonlarını geliştirir. Ayrıca video oyunları, problem çözme, el-göz koordinasyonu ve çoklu görev yapma gibi becerilerin gelişimine katkıda bulunarak beynin düzgün çalışmasına yardımcı olabilir.

Video oyunları hem riskler hem de ödüller taşıırken, etkileri karmaşıktır ve nasıl kullanıldığına bağlıdır.

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Paragraph Questions

1. B
2. E
3. D
4. C

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. E
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. E
7. A
8. B

Sentence Completion Questions

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. E

The Same Meaning Questions

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. E
6. A

English-Turkish Translation

1. D
2. A
3. E
4. A
5. C
6. B



Fasting may have surprising benefits for your brain. A stomach hormone known as ghrelin, which stimulates appetite, has been found to promote the growth of new brain cells and protect them from the effects of ageing. This could explain why many people report feeling mentally sharper while fasting. Ghrelin, often referred to as the “hunger hormone,” is produced by the stomach when it is empty, causing its levels in the bloodstream to rise after several hours without food. Interestingly, evidence suggests that ghrelin also enhances cognitive function. Studies have shown that animals on calorie-restricted diets perform better in mental tasks, and injecting ghrelin into mice has been observed to improve their learning and memory abilities. Additionally, it increases the number of connections in their brains. Building on these findings, Jeffrey Davies from Swansea University, UK, and his research team have provided further evidence that ghrelin stimulates neurogenesis—the process by which brain cells divide and multiply. Their experiments demonstrated that adding ghrelin to cultured mouse brain cells activated a gene known to trigger neurogenesis. “If the same happens in animals, this could explain how ghrelin improves memory,” Davies explained when presenting his research at the British Neuroscience Association conference in 2017. These findings have significant implications for treating neurodegenerative diseases. Davies’s team is exploring the possibility that ghrelin, or compounds that mimic its effects, could be used to manage conditions like Parkinson’s disease. This research highlights the potential of ghrelin not only as a cognitive enhancer but also as a promising therapeutic tool.



1. According to the passage, the hormone ghrelin ----.

- A) is referred to as the hunger hormone because it prevents hunger for extended periods
- B) is produced in greater amounts when the brain forms new connections
- C) slows down the neurogenesis process when its levels are low
- D) is involved in processes ranging from neurogenesis to improving cognitive abilities
- E) negatively affects appetite and leads to overeating

2. According to the passage, Jeffrey Davies ----.

- A) started studying neurogenesis while researching Parkinson’s disease
- B) discovered that ghrelin’s impact on neurogenesis may explain its memory-boosting effects
- C) used the British Neuroscience Association conference to raise awareness of ghrelin research
- D) believes more studies are needed to fully understand how ghrelin impacts Parkinson’s disease
- E) argues that ghrelin’s effects on memory differ between mice and humans

3. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To describe how the neurogenesis process occurs in the human brain
- B) To emphasize the brain-boosting benefits of ghrelin
- C) To explore the potential of ghrelin as a treatment for Parkinson’s disease
- D) To highlight the significance of Davies’s findings on mice and their cognitive abilities
- E) To bring attention to the British Neuroscience Association conference held in 2017

4. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Ghrelin: A Hormone That Boosts Brain Health
- B) The Role of Fasting in Enhancing Cognition
- C) Jeffrey Davies and His Work on Neurogenesis
- D) How Hunger Hormones Protect Against Ageing
- E) The Connection Between Ghrelin and Parkinson’s Disease



1. Ghrelin is known as the hunger hormone because it is produced by the stomach when it gets empty.

- A) fatigue
- B) appetite
- C) satisfaction
- D) energy
- E) digestion

2. Ghrelin seems to promote the growth of new brain cells and protect them from the effects of ageing.

- A) deterioration due to time
- B) improvement over time
- C) sudden decline
- D) enhanced functionality
- E) temporary damage

3. The study found further evidence that ghrelin can stimulate brain cells to divide and multiply, a process called neurogenesis.

- A) brain damage
- B) formation of new brain cells
- C) reduction in brain size
- D) decay of brain activity
- E) inhibition of brain function

4. Injecting ghrelin into mice improves their performance in learning and memory tests, and seems to boost the number of connections in their brains.

- A) neurons
- B) obstacles
- C) functions
- D) gaps
- E) disorders

5. Researchers have observed that fasting may have implications for treating neurodegenerative conditions.

- A) direct benefits
- B) negative effects
- C) practical applications
- D) indirect results
- E) theoretical insights

6. Ghrelin levels rise in the blood when the stomach is empty, which triggers certain cognitive responses.

- A) full
- B) unfilled
- C) overfed
- D) suppressed
- E) drained

7. These findings could help treat conditions like Parkinson's disease by mimicking the effects of ghrelin.

- A) imitating
- B) eliminating
- C) replacing
- D) amplifying
- E) stopping

8. Fasting is thought to make people feel mentally sharper by improving cognitive functions.

- A) duller
- B) clearer
- C) calmer
- D) weaker
- E) less attentive



1. The hormone ghrelin is known for its ability to ----

- A) cause brain cells to shrink and lose connections
- B) decrease appetite and brain function simultaneously
- C) replace traditional treatments for neurodegenerative conditions
- D) prevent the production of new brain cells during fasting
- E) stimulate neurogenesis and improve cognitive abilities

2. Studies suggest that fasting may benefit the brain because ----.

- A) it raises ghrelin levels, which promote neurogenesis and improve memory
- B) it completely prevents the ageing process in brain cells
- C) it eliminates the risk of diseases like Parkinson's through hunger
- D) it reduces calorie intake to protect cognitive functions from deterioration
- E) it minimizes the risk of addiction to food-related activities

3. Neurogenesis refers to the process by which ----.

- A) hunger hormones are suppressed in the stomach
- B) cognitive abilities decline due to insufficient nutrition
- C) new brain cells are formed, enhancing learning and memory
- D) existing neurons lose their connections in the brain
- E) ageing brain cells repair themselves without external intervention

4. According to the passage, ghrelin could be used to ----.

- A) mimic calorie-restricted diets for better physical health
- B) stimulate appetite and counteract weight loss in fasting individuals
- C) slow down the ageing process in the brain and body
- D) help treat neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's
- E) develop stronger connections between existing brain cells

5. Researchers found that ghrelin affects memory by ----.

- A) reducing the need for calorie intake during cognitive tasks
- B) activating a gene that triggers neurogenesis in brain cells
- C) increasing the brain's dependency on external stimuli
- D) suppressing ageing-related cognitive decline permanently
- E) amplifying social interactions among fasting individuals

6. The passage implies that fasting ----.

- A) could be a potential way to improve cognitive health
- B) may have no long-term effects on brain function
- C) only benefits animals, not humans, in terms of mental sharpness
- D) is harmful because it decreases energy levels in the brain
- E) should only be practiced by individuals with neurodegenerative conditions



1. Ghrelin is produced by the stomach when it gets empty, causing levels of this hormone to rise in the bloodstream.

- A) Ghrelin levels decrease when the stomach is empty.
- B) The stomach releases ghrelin when food intake is low, increasing its levels in the blood.
- C) Ghrelin production stops when the stomach is empty for long periods.
- D) The bloodstream carries ghrelin away from the stomach during digestion.
- E) Ghrelin production has no connection to hunger or food intake.

2. Fasting may have implications for treating neurodegenerative conditions.

- A) Fasting could help address certain diseases affecting the brain.
- B) Neurodegenerative diseases worsen when fasting is practiced.
- C) Fasting eliminates the risk of brain-related diseases entirely.
- D) The effects of fasting are unrelated to brain health or disease.
- E) Fasting is only useful for treating physical illnesses, not mental conditions.

3. Ghrelin promotes neurogenesis by activating a gene responsible for brain cell division and growth.

- A) Brain cell division occurs naturally without ghrelin's involvement.
- B) Ghrelin stimulates a gene that leads to the formation of new brain cells.
- C) Neurogenesis stops when ghrelin levels rise in the bloodstream.
- D) The growth of new brain cells depends solely on external factors.
- E) Ghrelin prevents the activation of genes related to neurogenesis.

4. Injecting ghrelin into mice improves their performance in learning and memory tests.

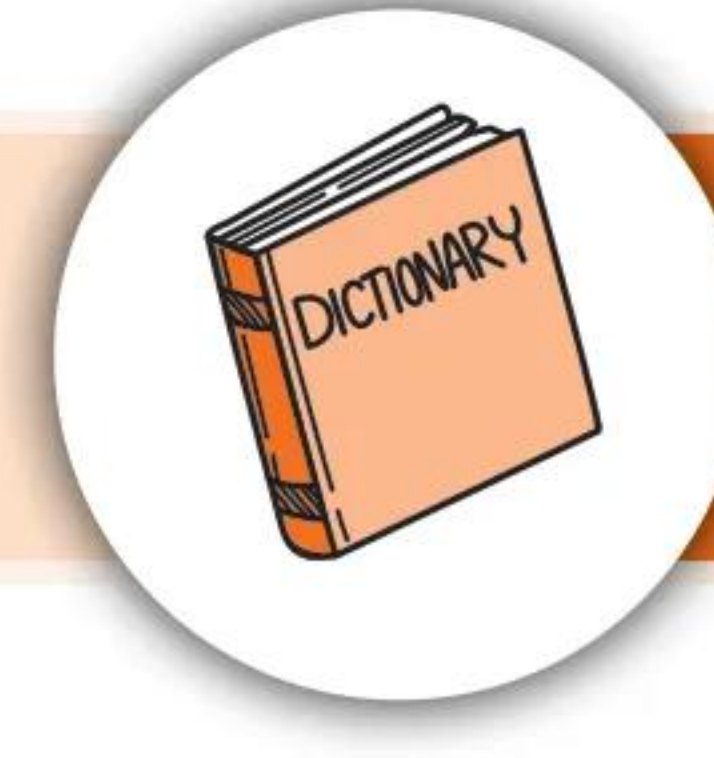
- A) Ghrelin injections reduce cognitive performance in mice.
- B) Memory and learning are unaffected by ghrelin levels in mice.
- C) Ghrelin enhances cognitive abilities, as shown in experiments with mice.
- D) Learning and memory tests rely on other factors, not ghrelin.
- E) Mice injected with ghrelin show no changes in brain function.

5. Researchers found that ghrelin could help treat conditions like Parkinson's disease.

- A) Ghrelin has no connection to the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.
- B) Parkinson's disease worsens when ghrelin levels are elevated.
- C) Ghrelin could be useful in managing neurodegenerative conditions.
- D) Treatments for Parkinson's do not benefit from ghrelin's effects.
- E) Researchers ruled out ghrelin as a therapeutic option for Parkinson's.

6. Fasting is believed to make people feel mentally sharper.

- A) People feel less mentally alert while fasting.
- B) Hunger impairs mental sharpness over long periods.
- C) Fasting has no noticeable impact on cognitive abilities.
- D) Brain performance declines when food intake is limited.
- E) Mental clarity improves when fasting is practiced.



1. Ghrelin promotes neurogenesis, which enhances learning and memory abilities.

- A) Ghrelin, öğrenme ve hafıza yeteneklerini geliştiren nörojenezi teşvik eder.
- B) Ghrelin, öğrenme ve hafızayı olumsuz etkileyen bir hormondur.
- C) Ghrelin, sadece hafıza kaybını önlemek için üretilir.
- D) Nörojenez, ghrelin tarafından durdurulan bir süreçtir.
- E) Ghrelin, nörojenezle ilgili herhangi bir rol oynamaz.

2. Fasting raises ghrelin levels in the blood, which may benefit brain function.

- A) Oruç, beyinde ghrelin seviyesini düşürerek işlevselliği artırabilir.
- B) Oruç, beyindeki ghrelin üretimini durdurarak bilişsel sağlığı destekler.
- C) Ghrelin seviyelerinin artması, beynin işlevini geliştirebilir.
- D) Oruç, beyinde ghrelin seviyesini azaltır ve nörojenezi destekler.
- E) Ghrelin seviyelerinin artması, oruç sırasında beyin işlevlerini olumsuz etkiler.

3. Researchers suggest that ghrelin may help treat neurodegenerative conditions.

- A) Ghrelin, nörolojik hastalıkların tedavisinde kullanılmaz.
- B) Araştırmacılar, ghrelinin sadece hafıza kaybını önlemek için kullanıldığını söylüyor.
- C) Ghrelin, nörodejeneratif hastalıklarda hiçbir rol oynamaz.
- D) Araştırmacılar, ghrelinin beyindeki olumsuz etkilerini tartışmaktadır.
- E) Araştırmacılar, ghrelinin nörodejeneratif hastalıkların tedavisine yardımcı olabileceğini öne sürüyor.

4. Ghrelin stimulates brain cell growth by activating certain genes.

- A) Beyin hücreleri, ghrelin olmadan büyüyemez.
- B) Ghrelin, beyin hücrelerinin büyümesini engelleyen bir hormondur.
- C) Ghrelin, belirli genleri aktive ederek beyin hücrelerinin büyümesini teşvik eder.
- D) Ghrelin, genlerin aktivasyonunu durdurarak beyin büyümesini azaltır.
- E) Beyin hücreleri, yalnızca ghrelin tarafından pasif hale getirilir.

5. Injecting ghrelin into mice improved their performance in memory tests.

- A) Farelere ghrelin enjekte edilmesi, hafıza testlerindeki performanslarını artırdı.
- B) Farelere ghrelin enjekte edilmesi, hafıza testlerini olumsuz etkiledi.
- C) Hafıza testleri, farelerin ghrelin seviyeleri ile bağlantılı değildir.
- D) Ghrelin enjekte edilen farelerde bilişsel yetenekler geriledi.
- E) Hafıza testleri, ghrelinin beyinde hiçbir etkisi olmadığını gösterdi.

6. Fasting might have implications for treating diseases like Parkinson's.

- A) Oruç, Parkinson tedavisinde kullanılabilecek bir yöntem değildir.
- B) Oruç, Parkinson gibi hastalıkların tedavisi için etkili olabilir.
- C) Parkinson hastalığı, oruç sırasında daha kötü hale gelir.
- D) Araştırmalar, oruç ve Parkinson arasında hiçbir bağlantı bulamamıştır.
- E) Oruç, yalnızca fiziksel sağlığı iyileştirmeye yöneliktir.



Translation of the Passage

Oruç tutmanın beyin için şaşırtıcı faydaları olabilir. İştahı uyaran ghrelin adı verilen bir mide hormonunun, yeni beyin hücrelerinin büyümesini teşvik ettiği ve onları yaşlanmanın etkilerinden koruduğu keşfedilmiştir. Bu durum, birçok insanın oruç sırasında zihinsel olarak daha keskin hissettiğini bildirmesini açıklayabilir. “Açlık hormonu” olarak da bilinen ghrelin, mide boş olduğunda üretilir ve birkaç saat boyunca yemek yenmediğinde kan dolaşımındaki seviyesi yükselir. İlginç bir şekilde, kanıtlar ghrelinin bilişsel işlevleri de artırdığını göstermektedir. Yapılan çalışmalar, kalori kısıtlı diyetlerle beslenen hayvanların zihinsel görevlerde daha iyi performans sergilediğini ortaya koymuştur. Ayrıca, farelere ghrelin enjekte edilmesinin öğrenme ve hafıza yeteneklerini geliştirdiği gözlemlenmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra, farelerin beyinlerindeki bağlantı sayısını artırdığı da tespit edilmiştir.

Bu bulgular üzerine, İngiltere’deki Swansea Üniversitesi’nden Jeffrey Davies ve araştırma ekibi, ghrelinin nörojeniz adı verilen—beyin hücrelerinin bölünerek çoğaldığı süreç—teşvik ettiğine dair daha fazla kanıt sunmuştur. Yapılan deneyler, ghrelinin fare beyin hücrelerinin kültürüne eklenmesinin, nörojenizi tetiklediği bilinen bir geni aktif hale getirdiğini göstermiştir. Davies, 2017 yılında İngiliz Nörobilim Derneği konferansında araştırmasını sunarken, “Eğer aynı durum hayvanlarda da gerçekleşirse, bu ghrelinin hafızayı nasıl geliştirdiğini açıklayabilir” şeklinde açıklamalarda bulunmuştur.

Bu bulgular, nörodejeneratif hastalıkların tedavisi için önemli çıkarımlara sahiptir. Davies’in ekibi, ghrelinin veya onun etkilerini taklit eden bileşiklerin Parkinson hastalığı gibi durumların yönetiminde kullanıma olasılığını araştırmaktadır. Bu araştırma, ghrelinin yalnızca bilişsel bir güçlendirici olarak değil, aynı zamanda umut verici bir tedavi aracı olarak potansiyelini vurgulamaktadır.

NOTES

Paragraph Questions

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. A

Guess the Meaning Questions

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. B

Sentence Completion Questions

1. E
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. A

The Same Meaning Questions

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. E

English-Turkish Translation

1. A
2. C
3. E
4. C
5. A
6. B



Paragraph 1

There's a common stereotype that waiters in Paris are rude. Interestingly, those who claim this are often the same people whose behavior Parisian waiters might find objectionable. This suggests that cultural differences are at the root of this perception. One significant difference lies in restaurant etiquette. For example, in the United States, a waiter who takes a long time to bring the bill or doesn't frequently check on the table might be seen as unprofessional. However, in Paris, frequent visits to the table might be perceived as intrusive, and delivering the bill promptly could be interpreted as rushing the guests. Consequently, an American in Paris who feels ignored by a waiter may not realize that this is a gesture of politeness, meant to allow the customer to relax and enjoy their time. Another factor contributing to this misunderstanding is the cultural attitude toward the profession of waiting tables. In many countries, being a waiter is considered just a job. In Paris, it is often viewed as a craft or even an art, something to be proud of and take seriously. Unlike in places where waiters rely on tips to supplement their income, tipping in Paris is neither required nor expected, as a service charge is included in the bill by law. Parisian waiters, therefore, feel less pressure to act overly friendly or constantly smile, which is a stark contrast to the expectations in the United States, where tipping is customary and service charges are rare. In this way, Parisian waiters might be compared to bureaucrats—respected professionals whose job is to serve without unnecessary personal interaction. If we don't expect smiles from bureaucrats, why should we expect them from Parisian waiters?



1. It is understood from the passage that many Americans ----.

- A) have little knowledge of proper restaurant etiquette in Paris
- B) avoid visiting Paris because of stereotypes about rude waiters
- C) are unaware of cultural differences in dining experiences
- D) believe that Parisian waiters behave rudely toward customers
- E) are reluctant to tip waiters because they think service charges are included

2. As we understand from the passage, in the United States, ----.

- A) waiters are expected to visit their tables frequently
- B) the job of waiting tables is considered an artistic craft
- C) service charges are typically included in restaurant bills
- D) waiters are less attentive to customer needs than in Paris
- E) American customers compare their waiters to bureaucrats

3. It is stated in the passage that, traditionally, Parisian waiters ----.

- A) are generally unfriendly and dismissive toward their customers
- B) expect only minimal tips for their service
- C) view their role as more than a simple occupation
- D) feel superior to waiters in other countries
- E) find American customers particularly frustrating

4. The author of the passage makes it clear that restaurants ----.

- A) in the United States are known for having rude waiters
- B) in Paris are heavily regulated by government officials
- C) in Paris follow unique practices that differ from those in the U.S.
- D) in the United States provide better training to their staff
- E) in Paris are typically cheaper than those elsewhere



Paragraph 2

Our senses are the tools we use to understand and interact with our surroundings. Without them, navigating the world would be extraordinarily challenging, if not impossible. Traditionally, humans are thought to have five primary senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. While it is often claimed that the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle was the first to categorize these senses, this is likely untrue. These senses are so fundamental and apparent to human life that people must have recognized them long before Aristotle's time. Nevertheless, modern science has revealed that these five senses, while essential, are far more complex than previously believed. For instance, sight is now often divided into two distinct senses—perceiving brightness and perceiving color—as different parts of the eye process these elements separately. Furthermore, humans possess additional senses beyond the traditional five. For example, our sense of balance, controlled by the inner ear, is separate from hearing. Evidence for this comes from the fact that some deaf individuals have balance issues, while others do not. Similarly, the sensations of heat and pain are not part of touch, as was once believed. For instance, we can feel internal warmth while our skin feels cold, or experience a headache without using the sense of touch. Another example is the kinesthetic sense, which helps us detect the positions of our body parts relative to one another. A simple test demonstrates this sense: close your eyes and touch your nose with your finger. This action is effortless, even though you are not relying on sight or touch. In fact, touch itself is limited to detecting pressure and occurs almost entirely in the skin.



1. The author of the passage suggests that Aristotle was ----.

- A) influenced by ideas about the senses that were incorrect
- B) likely not the first person to categorize the senses
- C) the earliest philosopher to recognize the complexity of human senses
- D) wrong to think the five senses were unrelated
- E) the first to fully understand how the five senses function

2. According to the passage, scientific research has shown that the five traditional senses ----.

- A) include perceptions like heat and pain
- B) were misunderstood by Aristotle
- C) are only a small part of the senses humans possess
- D) depend entirely on the brain for their function
- E) are no longer considered valid by modern science

3. It is stated in the passage that not every ----.

- A) sense involves the detection of external stimuli
- B) person who is unable to hear has issues with balance
- C) human has the ability to detect temperature changes
- D) ancient philosopher believed in the existence of five senses
- E) human action requires the use of touch or sight

4. As the passage explains, the sense of touch ----.

- A) does not include the sensations of pain or temperature
- B) is primarily responsible for the detection of heat
- C) works in conjunction with the kinesthetic sense
- D) functions in nearly every part of the human body
- E) is limited to detecting vibrations in the skin



Paragraph 3

For many, collecting is an activity that holds personal significance, as every item has a unique “story” attached to it. When engaging in collecting, individuals use various skills such as identifying, organizing, evaluating, and categorizing items. Critics of collecting often dismiss it as unimportant or a waste of effort, failing to see its deep connections to creativity and life. Many people even turn collecting into a source of income, proving it is more than just a casual pastime. Collecting doesn’t have to be an expensive hobby and can sometimes cost nothing at all. Whether pursued as a profession or simply as a leisure activity, collecting adds excitement, enjoyment, and meaning to life. For most collectors, their passion is deeply personal, and many struggle to articulate why they feel so strongly about it. Collecting becomes an integral part of their character. Some collectors eventually donate their items to museums, where they are preserved and displayed for public enjoyment. Historically, private collections have often served as the foundation for museums. While every collector believes their collection is special, some are particularly unusual: a survey revealed that people have collected items as diverse as vintage cameras and antique toothpaste packaging. There is no limit to the variety of things people can collect. Some collections focus on everyday objects, while others are inspired by specific themes or unique characteristics. Items can be sourced in numerous ways, including online auctions, flea markets, antique shops, and even through trade with other collectors. Nowadays, digital platforms allow enthusiasts to curate virtual collections through games and bookmarking tools.



1. It is clear from the passage that, while creating a collection ----.

- A) a significant amount of time is wasted on unnecessary details
- B) various skills are utilized throughout the process
- C) every item must have a historical record
- D) special education is required to start collecting
- E) patience and attention to detail are not important

2. We understand from the passage that there are individuals who ----.

- A) choose to turn their collections into professional exhibitions
- B) cannot afford to participate in any collecting activities
- C) continue collecting well into old age
- D) spend their entire savings on expanding their collections
- E) earn a living by collecting and selling valuable items

3. It is mentioned in the passage that some collectors donate their items to museums ----.

- A) to gain financial benefits from the transaction
- B) because they have lost interest in their collections
- C) so that the public can appreciate and enjoy them
- D) to avoid cluttering their living spaces
- E) to ensure the collections remain secure from theft

4. According to the passage, surveys have shown that ----.

- A) auctions are the primary source of collectibles for collectors
- B) swords and cameras are the most popular collectibles globally
- C) some people engage in collecting very unusual items
- D) digital platforms have replaced physical collecting methods
- E) collectors generally dislike joining hobbyist groups



Paragraph 4

Many individuals, ranging from those who prefer solitude to those in the public eye, are likely to have felt shy at some point in their lives. The physical symptoms of shyness may include blushing, sweating, trembling, or an increased heart rate. These external signs, along with the internal emotions of anxiety, self-doubt, and self-criticism, differ widely in intensity and type across individuals. While some researchers suggest shyness may stem from genetic predispositions, others propose it could result from restrictive parenting styles that hinder a child's ability to develop social skills. It has also been linked to characteristics like introversion or conditions such as social anxiety. Long-term studies following children from infancy into adulthood suggest that a tendency toward shyness is remarkably stable and often persists throughout life. However, shyness is not immutable, and many seek to reduce its effects by learning social skills, attending self-help programs, or undergoing assertiveness and public speaking training.



1. The passage clearly states that shyness ----.

- A) is a common experience that can affect people from all walks of life
- B) manifests with the same physical symptoms in every individual
- C) is solely caused by imaginary or unfounded inner concerns
- D) is primarily triggered by well-known psychological factors
- E) is easily recognizable due to its distinct and visible symptoms

2. What can be concluded from the passage about early childhood?

- A) Shy children at this stage will remain shy for the rest of their lives without intervention.
- B) Children exhibiting shyness during this period should undergo professional psychological observation.
- C) Early childhood is likely to play a significant role in determining future shyness.
- D) Overcoming shyness in early childhood is nearly impossible because personality traits are fixed until adulthood.
- E) Children should begin self-help methods early to address their shyness effectively.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) children with shy parents are more prone to developing shyness themselves
- B) both parenting style and genetic inheritance may contribute to shyness in children
- C) shyness should be treated medically since it is linked to social anxiety disorders
- D) intense physiological symptoms combined with inner thoughts can worsen shyness significantly
- E) although the causes of shyness are unknown, overcoming it is relatively simple

4. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A) To explain how genetics influence the development of shyness
- B) To summarize research findings on the triggers and effects of shyness
- C) To provide readers with practical strategies for reducing shyness
- D) To offer an overview of the symptoms and potential causes of shyness
- E) To debate whether shyness poses a significant psychological challenge



Paragraph 5

A polygraph, commonly known as a lie detector, is designed to measure involuntary physiological responses that are believed to occur when someone lies but not when they tell the truth. However, the popular belief in the infallibility of lie detectors is largely a myth. During a polygraph test, the machine records physiological data such as breathing patterns, changes in blood pressure, and skin conductivity while the individual responds with “yes” or “no” to a set of approximately 8 to 12 questions. The polygraph readings are then analyzed to determine whether the “relevant” questions—those directly related to the issue being investigated—cause a stronger response than the “control” questions. In standard polygraph tests used for specific investigations, relevant questions focus on the act in question, such as, “Did you take the money from the cash register on May 3?” Control questions, on the other hand, are more general, such as, “Have you ever stolen anything in your life?” If the subject shows a stronger physiological reaction to the relevant questions than to the control ones, it is inferred that the subject is being deceptive. However, this method has a significant flaw: even innocent individuals may feel anxious when responding to the relevant questions, leading to false-positive results. Studies suggest that as many as 50% of innocent people tested might fail a polygraph examination due to this bias.



1. Which of the following statements is correct about polygraphs?

- A) The control questions in a polygraph test are more numerous than the relevant questions.
- B) The functioning of a polygraph differs significantly from how it is popularly understood.
- C) Polygraph tests primarily analyze psychological rather than physiological responses.
- D) Control questions are solely used to create a baseline for the respondent’s honesty.
- E) Physiological changes are observed before any questions are posed to the respondent.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the relevant questions in a polygraph test ----.

- A) are designed to evoke physiological responses specific to the act under investigation
- B) function primarily to obscure the intent of the control questions
- C) would be ineffective if asked without including control questions for comparison
- D) reliably elicit stronger responses from individuals guilty of the act in question
- E) provoke similar reactions in both guilty and innocent respondents

3. What is a key limitation of polygraph tests in specific investigations?

- A) Respondents may refuse to answer the control questions, reducing the test’s accuracy.
- B) Honest individuals may exhibit heightened reactions to relevant questions, leading to incorrect results.
- C) Responses to control questions often conflict with answers to relevant ones.
- D) Most respondents fail the test because they deliberately avoid reacting to the questions.
- E) The test’s design makes it impractical for professional investigations.

4. Which of the following could serve as the best title for this passage?

- A) “Understanding the Polygraph: How It Works and Its Limitations”
- B) “Improving the Accuracy of Lie Detector Tests”
- C) “The Evolution of Investigative Technology”
- D) “How to Interpret Physiological Data from Polygraphs”
- E) “Investigating Criminal Behavior Using Control Questions”



Paragraph 6

Many advancements in modern medicine, including open-heart surgery and joint replacements, would have been unthinkable without effective pain management. But how did anaesthesia come to be? Historically, early doctors, as far as records show, did not use methods to render patients unconscious before performing surgeries. Ancient Egyptian and Assyrian physicians compressed both carotid arteries simultaneously, reducing blood flow to the brain and causing patients to lose consciousness temporarily during procedures. Egyptians also found that opium was effective for pain relief, while Assyrians developed their own painkilling concoctions using belladonna, cannabis, and mandrake root. These techniques were adopted and refined by the Greeks and Romans, while medieval Arab doctors created an early form of inhaled anaesthesia. Modern anaesthesia began to emerge in the late 18th century when Joseph Priestley discovered nitrous oxide. Although Sir Humphrey Davy noted its pain-relieving and sedative properties, it was initially seen as more of an entertaining novelty than a serious medical tool. This perception shifted when an American dentist used nitrous oxide to perform painless tooth extractions. A few years later, diethyl ether became the preferred anaesthetic, first in dentistry and then in broader surgical applications. Chloroform, though less flammable than ether, was introduced in some regions despite its greater risk of causing complications.



1. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) Assyrian physicians developed an inhalable form of anaesthesia to induce unconsciousness during surgeries
- B) Sir Humphrey Davy immediately began using nitrous oxide for medical purposes upon discovering its sedative effects
- C) diethyl ether is not universally used due to its lower flammability but higher likelihood of complications
- D) chloroform was utilized in place of diethyl ether in certain areas, though it presented more dangers, such as increased complications
- E) modern anaesthesia began when Joseph Priestley discovered nitrous oxide and specifically aimed to develop pain control

2. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Diethyl ether became the first drug widely adopted to ensure painless surgical procedures
- B) Early anaesthesia was mainly reserved for complex surgeries like joint replacements or heart operations
- C) Pain control was a significant barrier to many medical innovations before the advent of anaesthesia
- D) Anaesthesia, as we know it, is a combination of nitrous oxide, chloroform, and diethyl ether
- E) Medieval Arab doctors are credited with inventing modern anaesthesia for creating the first inhalable form

3. According to the passage, before anaesthesia was developed, ----.

- A) groundbreaking surgeries like joint replacements were performed without any methods of pain relief
- B) doctors attempted to knock patients unconscious with primitive techniques during surgical operations
- C) specialists employed basic methods to induce unconsciousness when carrying out medical procedures
- D) dentists had already been exploring ways to manage pain during dental procedures for a long time
- E) methods such as those used by Egyptian and Assyrian physicians sometimes caused patient deaths

4. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) Egyptian doctors improved upon Assyrian methods to make their patients lose consciousness more effectively
- B) different regions historically relied on varied methods for anaesthetic purposes
- C) although chloroform was riskier, it was widely used due to its lower flammability compared to ether
- D) diethyl ether was initially viewed as more of an amusing pastime than a medical innovation
- E) Assyrian doctors used opium for pain relief, while Egyptians developed their own mixtures with cannabis and mandrake root



Paragraph 7

Blue whales hold the record as the largest animals to ever exist on Earth. Weighing approximately 150 tons, these marine giants can reach lengths of up to 30 meters. The longest accurately documented blue whale measured 29.5 meters, roughly the length of a Boeing 737 jet. The heart of a blue whale weighs as much as a small car, its head is broad enough to accommodate 50 humans standing on its tongue, and its arteries are large enough for a human baby to crawl through. Female blue whales are typically larger than males. Blue whales are found either alone or in small groups in oceans worldwide, with the southern hemisphere hosting larger populations than the northern. During the summer, they inhabit polar regions, consuming massive amounts of tiny crustaceans called krill—up to eight tons daily. In the winter, they migrate toward the equator to reproduce. After a 12-month pregnancy, a single calf is born, measuring around 8 meters in length and weighing as much as 1,350 kilograms. The calf gains approximately 90 kilograms each day by feeding on its mother's milk. These marine mammals are the loudest creatures on Earth, though their sounds are too low in frequency for human ears to detect. Blue whales were largely avoided by hunters until the 19th century due to their sheer size and strength. In 1864, a Norwegian named Svend Foyn invented a steamboat specifically designed to hunt them. This innovation led to massive exploitation, with 29,400 blue whales killed in the Antarctic in 1931 alone. By 1946, overhunting had drastically reduced their numbers, prompting the introduction of hunting restrictions. Finally, in the 1960s, hunting blue whales was outlawed altogether. However, by that point, the global blue whale population had dropped to less than 1% of its previous size. Today, the blue whale is classified as an endangered species. It remains unclear whether their numbers are increasing or stabilizing, but pollution is now considered the most significant threat to their survival.



1. It is mentioned in the passage that blue whales ----.

- A) were not targeted by hunters before the 19th century
- B) prefer to give birth in polar regions during the summer
- C) were hunted primarily using methods created by Svend Foyn
- D) consume less food while they are migrating in winter
- E) are rarely observed in the southern hemisphere

2. According to the passage, it is clear that humans ----.

- A) have largely ignored the dangers faced by blue whales
- B) completely stopped hunting blue whales in the 1940s
- C) are among the loudest creatures on the planet
- D) are still responsible for harming blue whales today
- E) have measured a human crawling through a blue whale's arteries

3. The passage suggests that ----.

- A) blue whales are unlikely to survive beyond the next century
- B) a Boeing 737 jet has a similar weight to that of a blue whale
- C) the number of blue whales killed in 1931 exceeded 29,400
- D) blue whales are the least endangered marine mammal species
- E) the Boeing 737 is the heaviest aircraft ever built

4. It can be concluded from the passage that the ban on blue whale hunting ----.

- A) has successfully stopped all steamboat hunting practices
- B) has had no measurable impact on their population recovery
- C) is unlikely to remain in place for much longer
- D) was strongly opposed by the Norwegian whaling industry
- E) may not have contributed significantly to their population growth



Paragraph 8

Birds are a unique class of creatures, possessing a set of specific traits that distinguish them from all other animals: birds are warm-blooded, have feathers, breathe air using lungs, lay eggs, and care for their chicks after hatching. Seabirds share these features with other birds, but they are adapted to living near or on the ocean. To stay warm in chilly marine environments, most seabirds depend on a thick layer of fat rather than relying on feathers alone, although they all still retain some feathers. Their streamlined bodies enable them to fly and swim efficiently. While seabirds can stay underwater for extended periods, they still need to surface occasionally to breathe. To manage this, they store additional oxygen in their muscles and bloodstream. Moreover, they have a higher blood volume relative to their body size compared to land birds and can divert blood flow to their essential organs, like the brain and lungs, while slowing their heart rate to conserve oxygen.

In many countries, seabirds are protected by conservation laws. For instance, the Seabird Preservation Act was passed in 1980 in the United States to safeguard these creatures. International agreements and treaties have also been introduced to protect seabirds globally. Nevertheless, seabird populations remain at risk due to issues such as habitat destruction, pollution, and illegal poaching.



1. According to the passage, all birds ----.

- A) in the United States are safeguarded by a law from 1980
- B) hatch from eggs laid by their mothers
- C) live exclusively in marine environments
- D) are considered the most intelligent animals
- E) possess lungs as their only breathing organ

2. It is clear from the passage that seabirds ----.

- A) are the fastest flying creatures in the ocean
- B) require less oxygen compared to land birds
- C) do not care for their young after hatching
- D) rely on a unique body shape to help them swim efficiently
- E) only have two major organs to sustain life

3. It is implied in the passage that seabirds ----.

- A) are almost identical to fish in their behavior
- B) can stay underwater for longer than land birds
- C) completely stop their heartbeat to conserve energy
- D) are much heavier than other bird species
- E) do not require oxygen to survive in water

4. It can be concluded from the passage that the Seabird Preservation Act ----.

- A) completely eliminated threats to seabirds
- B) applies to the conservation of marine mammals as well
- C) was introduced due to the excessive hunting of seabirds
- D) resulted from existing international conservation efforts
- E) highlights that habitat destruction is the greatest danger to seabirds



Paragraph 9

Famous actress Scarlett Johansson has been spotted wearing an earring in her tragus, the small cartilage flap at the front of the ear. Tragus piercing is quickly becoming a trendy option in the piercing community. Since Johansson's ear is prominently displayed in promotional posters for Woody Allen's film Match Point, this type of piercing may soon gain more widespread popularity. It is essential, however, to have tragus piercing performed by a skilled professional. Despite sounding extremely painful, it is not very uncomfortable because the tragus has relatively few nerve endings. "There has been a noticeable rise in the number of people choosing tragus piercings over the past few years. It's considered somewhat unique," says a representative from Primitive Origins, a London-based piercing and tattoo studio. However, he also points out that people tend to overanalyze the meaning of a piercing. While it does make a fashion statement, it is temporary since it can be removed at any time. In contrast, he argues that tattoos carry deeper significance due to their permanence.

Piercing has a long history, dating back to 4,000 years ago in the Middle East when ear and nose piercings were first practiced. For the Romans, ear piercing symbolized affluence and sophistication. Nose piercing became common in India in the 16th century after being introduced from the Middle East. Tongue piercing, on the other hand, was popular among the Aztec and Mayan elites as part of sacred blood rituals. These piercings were not permanent and were performed for religious purposes. Jewellery in the ears, nose, and lips was also worn by ancient Mesoamericans to signify social status. Even today, such adornments are prevalent among indigenous groups in those regions. In modern times, body piercing serves various purposes, but it is primarily a form of self-expression and individuality.



1. It is mentioned in the passage that the tragus ----.

- A) has fewer nerve endings than most parts of the body
- B) has been a popular site for piercing throughout history
- C) is one of the most visible parts of the ear
- D) was commonly pierced by ancient civilizations
- E) is not recommended for piercing by professionals

2. The author implies that Scarlett Johansson ----.

- A) decided to get her tragus pierced specifically for her role in Match Point
- B) likely didn't experience much discomfort when getting her tragus pierced
- C) does not have any permanent tattoos on her body
- D) plays a leading role in Woody Allen's film Match Point
- E) could inspire others to follow her example in adopting the tragus piercing trend

3. From the passage, we can understand that in India ----.

- A) tragus piercing is not a traditional practice
- B) nose piercing became popular much later than in the Middle East
- C) piercing is mainly associated with religious rituals
- D) tragus piercing is predicted to become more widespread soon
- E) tattoos are more common than nose piercings

4. According to the passage, some people assume that ----.

- A) piercings are unsafe and unhygienic
- B) getting a tragus piercing is less painful than other types
- C) having a piercing helps them stand out as individuals
- D) tattoos are riskier than piercings
- E) piercings should always be performed in a ceremonial way



Paragraph 10

It is difficult to provide an accurate timeline of the history of street art. This form of expression has evolved in various ways across different parts of the world. Additionally, since painting on public or private property without authorization is against the law, street artists typically create their work in secrecy. The clandestine nature of street art, combined with its countless styles, makes it challenging to define. People hold diverse views on the subject: while some consider street art to be vandalism and illegal, others view it as a valuable and unconventional cultural art form. Many specialists claim that street art originated in New York City during the 1960s. At first, individuals used spray cans to leave their “tag” on walls and subway trains. This tag was essentially a pseudonym that represented the artist. Over time, spray-paint techniques advanced, and the tag became a recognizable signature for the artwork. This colorful and dynamic style of writing is known as graffiti, which is visually appealing and full of energy. Some graffiti served as markers for territories controlled by gangs or criminal organizations in urban areas. Graffiti eventually became an independent movement, reflecting the street culture of urban youth. It symbolized rebellion against societal norms and political systems. This form of art challenged established cultural values and authority. Artists could travel around cities, creating imaginative pieces for public display. Despite their work often gaining attention, graffiti artists did not need official acknowledgment to become well-known. However, disputes between these artists and city officials occasionally arose. While graffiti artists painted their creations, authorities frequently covered them with fresh layers of paint.



1. It is evident from the passage that street artists ----.

- A) avoid defining street art clearly on purpose
- B) usually create their work while remaining hidden
- C) are no longer active in New York City
- D) sometimes paint on property that belongs to them
- E) believe they are the most reliable record-keepers of the movement

2. The passage reveals that street art ----.

- A) is recognized as the greatest form of modern cultural expression
- B) lacks the excitement and energy that graffiti provides
- C) is created primarily with the use of spray paint
- D) is widely rejected as a form of cultural expression
- E) is appreciated as a meaningful art form by many individuals

3. The passage implies that, in urban areas, ----.

- A) gangs often mark territories they claim as their own
- B) government officials have also created street art in the past
- C) issues with public transport inspired rebellious street art
- D) graffiti artists never use their actual names
- E) most neighborhoods are controlled by criminal organizations

4. Based on the passage, it can be inferred that street art ----.

- A) lacks the creativity that street artists claim it has
- B) has diminished in size and impact since the 1960s
- C) serves as a form of protest against certain societal issues
- D) poses risks to commuters using public transportation
- E) is no longer a well-known or active art movement



Paragraph 11

Acupuncture is a traditional Chinese medical practice that aims to reduce pain, treat illnesses, and enhance overall well-being. It originated in China before 2500 BC and had spread to many other parts of the world by the late 20th century. Acupuncture involves inserting one or more fine metal needles into specific points on the body. This practice is rooted in the ancient Chinese belief system of yin and yang. Yin, the feminine principle, is associated with passivity, darkness, and the earth. Yang, the masculine principle, is linked to activity, light, and the heavens. These forces are believed to operate in the human body just as they do in the universe. According to Chinese medicine, illness or physical disorder is caused by an imbalance between yin and yang, and the purpose of acupuncture is to restore this balance, thereby promoting health. When yin and yang are out of balance, the body's vital energy, or qi, becomes blocked. This life force flows through 12 key channels or pathways in the body, each of which is connected to an essential organ, such as the liver, and to a major body system. Acupuncture aims to adjust the balance of yin and yang within these pathways, ensuring that qi moves smoothly and harmoniously throughout the body.



► /benimhocam

1. According to the passage, acupuncture ----.

- A) is founded on an ancient Chinese belief system
- B) has many similarities with modern Western treatments
- C) causes significant discomfort to patients
- D) is often rejected because it uses needles
- E) would not have survived if it had not been effective

2. It is evident from the passage that acupuncture ----.

- A) is now more widespread internationally than in its country of origin
- B) is dismissed by some as unscientific
- C) is particularly effective for treating liver-related illnesses
- D) played a significant role in shaping Chinese philosophy
- E) has been practiced for several millennia

3. We can infer from the passage that the main objective of acupuncture practitioners is ----.

- A) to gain global recognition for acupuncture as a valid treatment method
- B) to exploit the desperation of people suffering from severe illnesses
- C) to restore health by ensuring that qi flows without obstruction
- D) to encourage patients to adopt lasting lifestyle changes
- E) to spread the philosophy of yin and yang to a broader audience

4. The passage indicates that the concept of yin and yang in ancient Chinese philosophy ----.

- A) promotes equality between male and female forces
- B) has lost much of its influence in modern times
- C) is incompatible with Western ways of thinking
- D) interprets the earth and universe through gendered principles
- E) is just one of several philosophical systems in Chinese tradition



Paragraph 12

In 1994, Ralph Ellison, an acclaimed American author, passed away at the age of 80. Shortly before his death, he shared with a friend that he was nearing the completion of his second novel. Despite working on it for forty years, Ellison never finished the book. However, his first novel, *Invisible Man*, published in 1952, cemented his legacy. The story follows a nameless African American man as he embarks on a journey to discover his identity and role within society. Upon its release, Ellison was hailed as a significant literary figure. *Invisible Man* earned the prestigious National Book Award, a rare achievement for a debut novel. Since its publication, the book has sold millions of copies and remains a staple in the curricula of high schools and colleges across the United States. *Invisible Man* transformed the way white Americans viewed African Americans and also influenced how African Americans perceived themselves. It sparked intense debates among critics of both races. Some black critics found the book overly pessimistic. Ellison also faced criticism for his belief that mastering writing techniques should take precedence over conveying political ideas. Meanwhile, certain white critics dismissed Ellison because he refrained from expressing overt resentment toward whites. They expected him to write primarily from the perspective of his racial identity rather than intellectual insight.



/benimhocam

1. What can we infer about Ralph Ellison from the passage?

- A) sought recognition within his community
- B) achieved great financial success as a writer
- C) completed only one novel during his lifetime
- D) was dissatisfied with the achievements of his first novel
- E) shared a draft of his second novel with a friend

2. Based on the passage, what is true about *Invisible Man*?

- A) It was the first debut novel to win the National Book Award.
- B) It remains widely read and respected in the United States.
- C) It is the sole work by an African American to win the award.
- D) It was a top-selling book when published in 19
- E) It features events that occur in educational institutions.

3. What does the passage suggest about Ralph Ellison?

- A) He valued technical proficiency in writing above all.
- B) He held strong resentment toward white people.
- C) He viewed himself as an essential literary figure.
- D) He had no interest in political topics.
- E) He held outdated views about African American identity.

4. What can we conclude about *Invisible Man* from the passage?

- A) It closely resembled the unfinished second novel Ellison worked on.
- B) It was met with entirely negative reactions upon release.
- C) It took nearly four decades to be completed.
- D) It features no white characters in its narrative.
- E) It offered a novel perspective on American society.



Paragraph 13

The exact origins of language will likely remain a mystery, leaving us to theorize. The reason for this uncertainty lies in the fact that learning a language today requires an existing language as a foundation. Thus, without tangible evidence, any suggestion about how language began can only be speculative. Over the years, however, many theories have been proposed. Linguist Otto Jespersen, who dismissed these ideas as absurd, gave them amusing names. One of the earliest theories was the “ding-dong” theory, which suggested that early humans created words by imitating natural sounds: for instance, “tweet” for a bird or “boom” for thunder. A similar idea, the “bow-wow” theory, argued that humans primarily copied animal sounds. Another approach, the “pooh-pooh” theory, proposed that words originated from involuntary expressions like groans of pain or sighs of delight. Charles Darwin supported the “ta-ta” theory, which suggested that spoken language evolved from hand gestures already in use. The “uh-oh” theory offered another perspective, suggesting that words started as warnings, such as a cry signaling the presence of a lion, which later became a term for the animal. Lastly, the “yo-he-ho” theory claimed that language emerged from the rhythmic chants people used while working together. While none of these ideas are widely accepted today, it is possible that each contains some element of truth.



1. What does the author of the passage suggest about the question of language origins?

- A) It was central to Darwin’s theories.
- B) It has led to the discovery of ancient dialects.
- C) Otto Jespersen solved it conclusively.
- D) The “yo-he-ho” theory offers the best explanation.
- E) It is beyond human ability to answer definitively.

2. According to the passage, how did Otto Jespersen view ideas about language origins?

- A) He believed they were mostly nonsense.
- B) He proposed the idea behind the “ding-dong” theory.
- C) He developed many of the leading theories himself.
- D) He worked on them with Charles Darwin.
- E) He saw them as valuable contributions to linguistics.

3. Based on the passage, what was Charles Darwin’s perspective?

- A) He emphasized the role of human emotions in language.
- B) He supported the notion that gestures preceded speech.
- C) He was a prominent authority on linguistics.
- D) He believed language arose through communal warnings.
- E) He used hand signals extensively when presenting his ideas.

4. What does the author conclude about the theories discussed in the passage?

- A) They need further refinement to be credible.
- B) Each one likely contributed to the evolution of language.
- C) They are listed in order of their historical significance.
- D) They have each been widely dismissed by linguists.
- E) They prove language existed since the dawn of humanity.



Paragraph 14

The time and manner of celebrating the new year vary depending on one's location and cultural background. The most widely recognized date for the new year is 1 January, based on the Gregorian calendar, which most countries now follow. However, the Georgian, Russian, and Serbian Orthodox churches observe their new year on 13 or 14 January, aligning with 1 January in their religious calendar. Unlike secular celebrations, this is a deeply religious occasion. The Chinese New Year, which spans 15 days, can start on any date between 21 January and 21 February. In Iran and other Persian-influenced regions, the new year is called Norouz, meaning "new day," and coincides with the spring equinox on 20, 21, or 22 March. In south-central India, the new year, referred to as Ugadi or Gudi Padwa, is celebrated in March or April, while in southern India, it falls on 13 or 14 April. Not all new year festivities happen in spring or winter; for instance, the Jewish new year, Rosh Hashanah, occurs between 5 September and 5 October. Similarly, much of northern India marks the new year in October or November, shortly after the Diwali festival. In most traditions, the new year is a time of celebration, symbolizing hope and renewal. It provides an opportunity for people to reflect on the past year and anticipate the one ahead. In Western cultures, fireworks often mark the exact moment the new year begins. On the other hand, the Indian Ugadi celebration includes eating a dish called Ugadi pachadi, which combines sweet and bitter flavors to symbolize life's mix of joy and sorrow. Rosh Hashanah, too, blends celebration with solemnity, as the day involves numerous prayers in addition to welcoming the new year.



1. According to the passage, the new year ----.

- A) is a time to reflect on personal growth
- B) is commonly celebrated during springtime
- C) is not a tradition in many parts of the world
- D) is observed on various dates depending on the culture
- E) typically lasts for several days in most cultures

2. What is stated about the month of January in the passage?

- A) 1st is the most widely celebrated new year's day
- B) 13th and 14th are identical in the Orthodox calendar
- C) Only 15 days exist in the Chinese calendar during this month
- D) 21st is the final day of the Chinese New Year period
- E) 1st is not recognized in the Orthodox church calendar

3. What can we infer about India's new year celebrations from the passage?

- A) India has a significant Jewish community
- B) Different regions celebrate the new year at distinct times
- C) Persian traditions play a large role in Indian festivals
- D) The celebrations typically continue for over a month
- E) The Gregorian calendar is only followed in the central region

4. What does the passage imply about Jewish traditions?

- A) Jewish people pray daily throughout the year
- B) The Jewish calendar is identical to the Orthodox church calendar
- C) Rosh Hashanah is a somber and melancholy holiday
- D) Rosh Hashanah has roots in the Hindu festival of Diwali
- E) The Gregorian calendar is not used by Jewish communities



Paragraph 15

Each society has its own collection of unwritten stories, sayings, songs, dances, humor, and traditions. Collectively, these make up what is known as folklore. Even after writing was developed, most people in many societies remained illiterate until the mid-to-late 20th century, so oral traditions coexisted with written ones. While folklore has existed for as long as human societies, the concept of studying it academically began only in the early 19th century. At that time, the Brothers Grimm traveled across Germany gathering oral tales. Their aim was to reignite interest in the German language and culture during a period when a unified German nation had not yet formed. This effort was part of a broader 19th-century romantic nationalist movement, which sought to strengthen nations by rooting their identity in the traditions of the “common people” or “folk.” Such ideas were also reflected in the work of W.J. Thoms, an Englishman who coined the term “Folk-Lore” in 1846 as a “good Saxon compound.” It wasn’t until the 20th century that the study of folklore moved away from overtly political motivations. While folklore is often thought of as simply representing traditional culture, modern scholars argue it also includes things like urban legends and memes shared on the Internet. They also categorize items not typically associated with folklore, such as conspiracy theories and cultural stereotypes.



/benimhocam

1. According to the passage, folklore ----.

- A) is found mainly in Germany and England
- B) only recently became an area of academic research
- C) does not include music, dance, or customs
- D) started fading in the modern era
- E) is the most effective way to build national unity

2. What do we learn about the Brothers Grimm from the passage?

- A) They witnessed the formation of a united Germany.
- B) They were known for their storytelling abilities.
- C) They saw themselves as representatives of ordinary people.
- D) They collaborated with W.J. Thoms on their work.
- E) They were advocates for the concept of a German nation.

3. What can be inferred about romantic nationalist ideology?

- A) It was first introduced by W.J. Thoms in 18
- B) It is comparable to a type of conspiracy theory.
- C) It had a significant impact on cultural identity.
- D) It is the subject of many traditional legends.
- E) It played no role in shaping the work of W.J. Thoms.

4. What does the passage suggest about modern folklore studies?

- A) Scholars continue to support romantic nationalism.
- B) Written literature is excluded from their research.
- C) Their understanding of folklore is broader than that of most people.
- D) They reject conspiracy theories as part of folklore.
- E) Their primary focus remains on German traditions.



Reading 1

Paris'teki garsonların kaba olduğuna dair yaygın bir klişe vardır. İlginç bir şekilde, bunu iddia edenler genellikle davranışları Parisli garsonlar tarafından uygunsuz bulunabilecek kişilerdir. Bu durum, bu algının kökeninde kültürel farklılıkların olduğunu gösteriyor. Önemli bir farklılık, restoran görgü kurallarında yatmaktadır. Örneğin, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde hesabı getirmekte geciken veya masayı sık sık kontrol etmeyen bir garson, profesyonel olmayan biri olarak görülebilir. Ancak Paris'te, masaya sık sık uğramak rahatsız edici bulunabilir ve hesabı hemen getirmek, misafirleri acele ettirme olarak algılanabilir. Sonuç olarak, Paris'te bir garson tarafından görmezden gelindiğini düşünen bir Amerikalı, bunun aslında müşteriye rahatlaması ve zamanın tadını çıkarması için yapılan bir nezaket jesti olduğunu fark etmeyebilir. Bu yanlış anlamaya katkıda bulunan bir diğer faktör, garsonluk mesleğine yönelik kültürel tutumlardır. Birçok ülkede garsonluk sadece bir iş olarak görülürken, Paris'te genellikle bir zanaat veya hatta bir sanat olarak kabul edilir; gurur duyulan ve ciddiye alınan bir meslektir. Bahşişin gelirlerini tamamlamak için bir zorunluluk olduğu yerlerin aksine, Paris'te bahşiş ne gerekli ne de beklenir, çünkü yasalar gereği hesaba bir servis ücreti dahil edilir. Bu nedenle, Parisli garsonlar aşırı derecede dostane davranma veya sürekli gülümseme konusunda daha az baskı hissederler. Bu durum, bahşişin yaygın olduğu ve servis ücretlerinin nadir olduğu Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ndeki beklentilerle keskin bir tezat oluşturur. Bu anlamda Parisli garsonlar, gereksiz kişisel etkileşim olmadan hizmet veren saygın profesyoneller olan bürokratlara benzetilebilir. Bürokratlardan gülümsemelerini beklemiyorsak, neden Parisli garsonlardan bekleyelim?

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. C

Reading 2

Duyularımız, çevremizi anlamak ve onunla etkileşim kurmak için kullandığımız araçlardır. Onlar olmadan dünyada yolumuzu bulmak son derece zor, hatta imkânsız olurdu. Geleneksel olarak, insanların beş temel duyusu olduğu düşünülür: görme, işitme, tatma, koklama ve dokunma. Antik Yunan filozofu Aristoteles'in bu duyuları ilk kez kategorize ettiği sıkça iddia edilse de, bu muhtemelen doğru değildir. Bu duyular, insan hayatı için o kadar temel ve belirgindir ki, insanların Aristoteles'in zamanından çok önce onları fark etmiş olması gerekir.

Bununla birlikte, modern bilim, bu beş duyunun, her ne kadar hayati olsa da, daha önce düşünülenlerden çok daha karmaşık olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Örneğin, görme duyusu artık sıklıkla iki ayrı duyudan oluştuğu kabul edilir: parlaklığı algılama ve rengi algılama. Bu ayrım, gözün farklı kısımlarının bu unsurları ayrı ayrı işlemesiyle ilgilidir. Ayrıca, insanlar geleneksel beş duyunun ötesinde başka duylara da sahiptir. Örneğin, iç kulak tarafından kontrol edilen denge duyumuz işitmeden bağımsızdır. Bunun kanıtı, bazı işitme engelli bireylerin denge sorunları yaşarken bazılarının yaşamamasıdır.

Benzer şekilde, sıcaklık ve ağrı hisleri, bir zamanlar düşünüldüğü gibi dokunmanın bir parçası değildir. Örneğin, cildimiz soğuk hissetse bile içsel bir sıcaklık hissedebiliriz ya da dokunma duyusunu kullanmadan bir baş ağrısı yaşayabiliriz. Başka bir örnek, vücut bölümlerimizin birbirine göre pozisyonlarını algılamamıza yardımcı olan kinestetik duydur. Basit bir test bu duyuyu gösterir: Gözlerinizi kapatın ve parmağınızla burnunuza dokunun. Bu hareket, görme veya dokunma duyusuna güvenmeden kolayca gerçekleştirilir. Aslında, dokunma duyusu yalnızca basıncı algılamakla sınırlıdır ve neredeyse tamamen deride gerçekleşir.

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. A



ANSWER KEY

Reading 3

Birçok kişi için koleksiyon yapmak, kişisel anlam taşıyan bir aktivitedir; çünkü her bir öğenin kendine özgü bir “hikayesi” vardır. Koleksiyon yaparken bireyler, öğeleri tanımlama, düzenleme, değerlendirme ve kategorize etme gibi çeşitli beceriler kullanır. Koleksiyon yapmanın eleştirmenleri, bunu genellikle önemsiz veya boşa harcanan bir çaba olarak görüp, onun yaratıcılık ve hayatla olan derin bağlantılarını gözden kaçırlar. Pek çok kişi, koleksiyon yapmayı bir gelir kaynağına dönüştürerek bunun sıradan bir uğraştan daha fazlası olduğunu kanıtlar. Koleksiyon yapmak pahalı bir hobi olmak zorunda değildir ve bazen hiç masraf gerektirmez. Mesleki bir uğraş ya da sadece keyifli bir aktivite olarak, koleksiyon yapmak hayata heyecan, keyif ve anlam katar.

Çoğu koleksiyoncu için bu tutku derinden kişiseldir ve birçok kişi bu konuda neden bu kadar güçlü hisler beslediğini ifade etmekte zorlanır. Koleksiyonculuk, onların karakterlerinin ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelir. Bazı koleksiyoncular, sonunda öğelerini müzelere bağışlar; burada bu eşyalar korunur ve kamuya sergilenir. Tarihsel olarak, özel koleksiyonlar çoğu zaman müzelerin temelini oluşturmuştur. Her koleksiyoncu koleksiyonunun özel olduğuna inanır, ancak bazıları oldukça sıra dışıdır: Bir ankette, insanların eski fotoğraf makinelerinden antika diş macunu ambalajlarına kadar çeşitli eşyalar topladığı ortaya çıkmıştır. İnsanların toplayabileceği şeylerin çeşitliliği konusunda bir sınır yoktur. Bazı koleksiyonlar günlük nesnelere odaklanırken, diğerleri belirli temalar veya benzersiz özelliklerden ilham alır. Eşyalar, çevrimiçi açık artırmalar, bitpazarları, antika dükkanları ve diğer koleksiyoncularla takas gibi birçok farklı yolla temin edilebilir. Günümüzde dijital platformlar, oyunlar ve yer imleme araçları aracılığıyla sanal koleksiyonlar oluşturmaya da olanak tanır.

1. B
2. E
3. C
4. C

Reading 4

Pek çok kişi, yalnızlığı tercih edenlerden toplumun göz önünde olanlarına kadar, yaşamlarının bir noktasında utangaçlık hissetmiş olabilir. Utangaçlığın fiziksel belirtileri arasında kızarma, terleme, titreme veya kalp atış hızının artması yer alabilir. Bu dışa dönük belirtiler, içsel kaygı, özgüven eksikliği ve kendini eleştirme duygularıyla birlikte, bireyler arasında yoğunluk ve tür açısından büyük farklılıklar gösterebilir. Bazı araştırmacılar, utangaçlığın genetik yatkınlıklardan kaynaklanabileceğini öne sürerken, diğerleri bunun, bir çocuğun sosyal beceriler geliştirme yeteneğini engelleyen baskıcı ebeveynlik tarzlarının bir sonucu olabileceğini savunur. Ayrıca, içedönüklük gibi kişilik özellikleri veya sosyal anksiyete gibi durumlarla da bağlantılı olduğu bilinmektedir.

Bebeklikten yetişkinliğe kadar bireyleri takip eden uzun vadeli çalışmalar, utangaçlığa yatkınlığın dikkat çekici bir şekilde sabit olduğunu ve genellikle yaşam boyu devam ettiğini göstermektedir. Bununla birlikte, utangaçlık değişmez değildir ve birçok kişi, etkilerini azaltmak için sosyal beceriler öğrenmek, kişisel gelişim programlarına katılmak veya özgüven ve topluluk önünde konuşma eğitimleri almak gibi yöntemlere başvurur.

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D



Reading 5

Poligraf, yaygın olarak bilinen adıyla yalan makinesi, bir kişinin yalan söylediğinde ancak doğru söylediğinde gerçekleşmediğine inanılan istem dışı fizyolojik tepkileri ölçmek üzere tasarlanmıştır. Ancak, yalan makinelerinin hatasız olduğuna dair popüler inanç büyük ölçüde bir efsanedir. Poligraf testi sırasında, makine, bireyin yaklaşık 8 ila 12 soruya “evet” veya “hayır” şeklinde yanıt verdiği esnada, nefes alma düzenleri, kan basıncındaki değişiklikler ve cilt iletkenliği gibi fizyolojik verileri kaydeder. Daha sonra, bu veriler, “ilgili” soruların—yani soruşturmayla doğrudan ilgili olanların—“kontrol” sorularına kıyasla daha güçlü bir tepkiye neden olup olmadığını belirlemek için analiz edilir.

Standart poligraf testlerinde kullanılan ilgili sorular, genellikle söz konusu eyleme odaklanır. Örneğin, “3 Mayıs’ta kasadan parayı sen mi aldın?” şeklinde olabilir. Kontrol soruları ise daha geneldir, örneğin, “Hayatında hiç bir şey çaldın mı?” gibi. Eğer test edilen kişi, ilgili sorulara kontrol sorularından daha güçlü bir fizyolojik tepki gösterirse, bu kişinin yalan söylediği sonucuna varılır. Ancak bu yöntem önemli bir kusura sahiptir: Masum bireyler de ilgili sorulara yanıt verirken kaygı hissedebilir, bu da yanlış pozitif sonuçlara yol açabilir. Araştırmalar, bu yanlışlık nedeniyle test edilen masum kişilerin %50’sine kadarının poligraf testinde başarısız olabileceğini öne sürmektedir.

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. A

Reading 6

Modern tıptaki birçok ilerleme, açık kalp ameliyatı ve eklem protezleri dahil olmak üzere, etkili ağrı yönetimi olmadan düşünülemezdi. Peki, anestezi nasıl ortaya çıktı? Tarihsel olarak, kayıtların gösterdiği kadarıyla, erken dönem doktorlar ameliyatları gerçekleştirmeden önce hastaları bilinçsiz hale getirmek için yöntemler kullanmıyordu. Antik Mısır ve Asur hekimleri, iki karotid arterin aynı anda sıkıştırılmasıyla beyne kan akışını azaltarak hastaların geçici olarak bilinçlerini kaybetmesini sağladı. Mısırlılar ayrıca afyonun ağrı kesici olarak etkili olduğunu keşfederken, Asurlular belladon, kenevir ve adamotu kökü kullanarak kendi ağrı kesici karışımlarını geliştirdi. Bu teknikler, Yunanlılar ve Romalılar tarafından benimsenip geliştirildi; Orta Çağ’da ise Arap doktorlar erken bir tür inhalasyon anestezisi yarattı.

Modern anestezi, 18. yüzyılın sonlarında Joseph Priestley’in nitroz oksidi keşfetmesiyle şekillenmeye başladı. Sir Humphrey Davy, nitroz oksidin ağrı kesici ve yatıştırıcı özelliklerini fark etse de, bu madde başlangıçta ciddi bir tıbbi araçtan ziyade eğlenceli bir yenilik olarak görülüyordu. Ancak bu algı, bir Amerikalı diş hekiminin nitroz oksidi kullanarak ağrısız diş çekimleri gerçekleştirmesiyle değişti. Birkaç yıl sonra, dietil eter, önce dişçilikte, ardından daha geniş cerrahi uygulamalarda tercih edilen anestezik madde haline geldi. Eterin yerini, daha az yanıcı olmasına rağmen daha fazla komplikasyon riski taşıyan kloroform aldı ve bazı bölgelerde kullanılmaya başlandı.

1. D
2. C
3. C
4. B



ANSWER KEY

Reading 7

Mavi balinalar, Dünya’da yaşamış en büyük hayvanlar olarak rekoru elinde tutar. Yaklaşık 150 ton ağırlığındaki bu deniz devleri, 30 metre uzunluğa kadar ulaşabilir. Doğru bir şekilde belgelenmiş en uzun mavi balina, 29,5 metre uzunluğunda ölçülmüş olup, bu yaklaşık bir Boeing 737 uçağının uzunluğuna eşittir. Bir mavi balinanın kalbi küçük bir araba kadar ağırdır, başı ise dilinde 50 insanın ayakta durabileceği kadar geniştir. Atardamarları o kadar büyüktür ki, bir insan bebeği içinden sürünerek geçebilir. Dişi mavi balinalar genellikle erkeklerden daha büyüktür.

Mavi balinalar, genellikle yalnız ya da küçük gruplar halinde dünyanın dört bir yanındaki okyanuslarda yaşar ve güney yarımküredeki popülasyonlar kuzeydekilerden daha büyüktür. Yaz aylarında kutup bölgelerinde bulunurlar ve kril adı verilen küçük kabuklularla beslenirler; günde sekiz tona kadar tüketebilirler. Kış aylarında ise üremek için ekvatora doğru göç ederler. 12 aylık bir gebeliğin ardından yaklaşık 8 metre uzunluğunda ve 1.350 kilogram ağırlığında bir yavru doğar. Yavru, annesinin sütüyle beslenerek günde yaklaşık 90 kilogram alır.

Bu deniz memelileri, Dünya’nın en gürültülü yaratıklarıdır; ancak çıkardıkları sesler, insan kulağının algılayamayacağı kadar düşük frekanstadır. 19. yüzyıla kadar, boyutları ve güçleri nedeniyle avcılardan büyük ölçüde kaçınmışlardır. Ancak 1864 yılında, Norveçli Svend Foyn’un mavi balina avlamak için özel olarak tasarlanmış bir buharlı gemi icat etmesiyle durum değişti. Bu yenilik, büyük ölçüde sömürüye yol açtı ve sadece 1931 yılında Antarktika’da 29.400 mavi balina öldürüldü. 1946 yılında, aşırı avlanmanın popülasyonu ciddi şekilde azaltması üzerine avlanma kısıtlamaları getirildi. Nihayet, 1960’larda mavi balinaların avlanması tamamen yasaklandı. Ancak o zamana kadar, dünya çapındaki mavi balina popülasyonu önceki boyutunun %1’inden daha azına düşmüştü.

Bugün, mavi balina nesli tükenme tehlikesiyle karşı karşıya olan bir tür olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Nüfuslarının artıp artmadığı ya da sabitlenip sabitlenmediği belirsizliğini korusa da, günümüzde kirlilik hayatta kalmalarına yönelik en büyük tehdit olarak kabul edilmektedir.

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. E

Reading 8

Kuşlar, diğer hayvanlardan ayıran belirli özelliklere sahip benzersiz bir sınıftır: sıcak kanlıdırlar, tüyleri vardır, akciğerleri kullanarak hava solurlar, yumurta bırakırlar ve yavrularına kuluçkadan sonra bakım sağlarlar. Deniz kuşları da bu özellikleri diğer kuşlarla paylaşır, ancak okyanus çevresinde ya da üzerinde yaşamaya uyum sağlamışlardır. Soğuk deniz ortamlarında sıcak kalabilmek için, çoğu deniz kuşu yalnızca tüylerine güvenmek yerine kalın bir yağ tabakasına dayanır, ancak yine de tüylerini korurlar. Akıcı vücut yapıları, onların hem uçuşta hem de yüzmede verimli olmalarını sağlar.

Deniz kuşları, uzun süre su altında kalabilseler de, ara sıra nefes almak için yüze çıkmak zorundadır. Bunun için kaslarında ve kan dolaşımlarında ekstra oksijen depolayabilirler. Ayrıca, kara kuşlarına kıyasla vücut boyutlarına oranla daha yüksek kan hacmine sahiptirler ve oksijen tasarrufu sağlamak için kan akışını beyin ve akciğer gibi hayati organlara yönlendirebilirler. Kalp atış hızlarını yavaşlatarak oksijen kullanımını daha da azaltabilirler.

Birçok ülkede, deniz kuşları koruma yasalarıyla korunmaktadır. Örneğin, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri’nde 1980 yılında Deniz Kuşlarını Koruma Yasası kabul edilmiştir. Ayrıca, deniz kuşlarını küresel ölçekte korumak için uluslararası anlaşmalar ve sözleşmeler de uygulanmıştır. Buna rağmen, deniz kuşu popülasyonları habitat tahribatı, kirlilik ve yasadışı avlanma gibi sorunlar nedeniyle hâlâ risk altındadır.

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. C



Reading 9

Ünlü oyuncu Scarlett Johansson, kulağın ön tarafındaki küçük kıkırdak kıvrımı olan tragusuna bir piercing yaptırmış halde görüntülendi. Tragus piercing, piercing topluluğunda hızla popüler bir trend haline geliyor. Johansson'un Woody Allen'in **Match Point** filmine ait tanıtım afişlerinde kulağının belirgin şekilde görülmesi, bu tür bir piercingin daha geniş bir kitleye yayılmasını sağlayabilir. Ancak, tragus piercinginin deneyimli bir profesyonel tarafından yapılması son derece önemlidir. Çok acı verici gibi görünse de, tragusta nispeten az sayıda sinir ucu bulunduğundan bu işlem genellikle fazla rahatsızlık vermez. Londra merkezli piercing ve dövme stüdyosu Primitive Origins'in bir temsilcisi, "Son birkaç yıldır tragus piercing tercih edenlerin sayısında fark edilir bir artış oldu. Bu, biraz daha özgün bir seçenek olarak görülüyor," diyor. Ancak, insanların bir piercingin anlamını fazla irdelediğini de belirtiyor. Piercingler bir moda ifadesi olsalar da, çıkarılabildikleri için geçicidirler. Buna karşılık, dövmelemin kalıcılığı nedeniyle daha derin bir anlam taşıdığını savunuyor. Piercing, 4.000 yıl önce Orta Doğu'da kulak ve burun piercinglerinin uygulanmaya başlamasına kadar uzanan uzun bir geçmişe sahiptir. Romalılar için kulak piercingi zenginlik ve sofistike bir yaşam tarzını simgeliyordu. Burun piercingi, Orta Doğu'dan getirildikten sonra 16. yüzyılda Hindistan'da yaygın hale geldi. Dil piercingi ise, Aztek ve Maya elitleri arasında kutsal kan ritüellerinin bir parçası olarak popülerdi. Bu piercingler kalıcı değildi ve dini amaçlarla yapılırdı. Antik Mezoamerikalılar, sosyal statüyü göstermek için kulak, burun ve dudaklarına takılar takarlardı. Günümüzde bile bu tür süslemeler, bu bölgelerdeki yerli gruplar arasında yaygındır. Modern zamanlarda vücut piercingi çeşitli amaçlara hizmet eder, ancak çoğunlukla kendini ifade etmenin ve bireyselliğin bir biçimi olarak görülür.

1. A
2. E
3. B
4. C

Reading 10

Sokak sanatının tarihine dair kesin bir zaman çizelgesi sunmak zordur. Bu ifade biçimi, dünyanın farklı bölgelerinde çeşitli şekillerde evrimleşmiştir. Ayrıca, kamuya açık veya özel mülkiyet üzerinde izin alınmadan yapılan resimlerin yasadışı olması nedeniyle, sokak sanatçıları genellikle eserlerini gizlilik içinde yaratır. Sokak sanatının gizli doğası ve sayısız stili, bu sanat formunu tanımlamayı zorlaştırır. İnsanlar bu konuda farklı görüşlere sahiptir: Kimileri sokak sanatını vandalizm ve yasa dışı bir eylem olarak görürken, diğerleri bunu değerli ve sıradışı bir kültürel sanat formu olarak değerlendirir.

Birçok uzman, sokak sanatının 1960'larda New York'ta ortaya çıktığını iddia eder. İlk başlarda bireyler, spreylere boyalar kullanarak duvarlara ve metro trenlerine "tag" adı verilen imzalarını bırakıyorlardı. Bu tag, sanatçıyı temsil eden bir takma isimdi. Zamanla spreylere boyama teknikleri gelişti ve tag, eser için tanınabilir bir imza haline geldi. Bu renkli ve dinamik yazı tarzı, enerji dolu ve görsel açıdan çekici olan graffiti olarak bilinir. Bazı graffitiler, kentsel alanlarda çeteler veya suç örgütleri tarafından kontrol edilen bölgelerin işaretçileri olarak kullanıldı.

Graffiti, zamanla bağımsız bir hareket haline geldi ve kentsel gençlik kültürünü yansıttı. Toplumsal normlara ve politik sistemlere karşı bir başkaldırıyı simgeliyordu. Bu sanat formu, yerleşik kültürel değerleri ve otoriteyi sorguluyordu. Sanatçılar, şehirleri dolaşarak hayal gücü dolu eserler yaratıyor ve bunları halka sunuyordu. Çalışmaları genellikle dikkat çekse de, graffiti sanatçılarının tanınmak için resmi bir onaya ihtiyaçları yoktu. Ancak, bu sanatçılarla şehir yetkilileri arasında zaman zaman anlaşmazlıklar yaşandı. Graffiti sanatçıları eserlerini boyarken, yetkililer sık sık bu eserleri yeni bir boya tabakasıyla kapatıyordu.

1. B
2. E
3. A
4. C



ANSWER KEY

Reading 11

Akupunktur, ağrıyı azaltmayı, hastalıkları tedavi etmeyi ve genel sağlığı iyileştirmeyi amaçlayan geleneksel bir Çin tıp uygulamasıdır. MÖ 2500 yılından önce Çin’de ortaya çıkmış ve 20. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru dünyanın birçok yerine yayılmıştır. Akupunktur, vücudun belirli noktalarına bir veya daha fazla ince metal iğne yerleştirilmesini içerir. Bu uygulama, eski Çin’in yin ve yang inanç sistemine dayanır. Yin, dişil ilke olarak pasiflik, karanlık ve yeryüzüyle ilişkilendirilirken, yang, eril ilke olarak aktivite, ışık ve gökyüzüyle bağlantılıdır. Bu güçlerin, evrende olduğu gibi insan bedeninde de işlediğine inanılır. Çin tıbbına göre, hastalık veya fiziksel rahatsızlık, yin ve yang arasındaki dengesizlikten kaynaklanır ve akupunkturun amacı bu dengeyi yeniden sağlayarak sağlığı teşvik etmektir. Yin ve yang dengesi bozulduğunda, vücudun hayati enerjisi ya da “qi” engellenir. Bu yaşam enerjisi, her biri karaciğer gibi hayati bir organa ve önemli bir beden sistemine bağlı olan vücuttaki 12 ana kanal veya yol boyunca akar. Akupunktur, bu kanallardaki yin ve yang dengesini ayarlamayı ve qi’nin vücutta düzgün ve uyumlu bir şekilde akmasını sağlamayı hedefler.

1. A
2. E
3. C
4. D

Reading 12

1994 yılında, ünlü Amerikalı yazar Ralph Ellison, 80 yaşında hayatını kaybetti. Ölümünden kısa bir süre önce bir arkadaşına, kırk yıl boyunca üzerinde çalıştığı ikinci romanını tamamlamaya yaklaştığını söylemişti. Ancak Ellison, bu kitabı asla bitiremedi. Yine de, 1952 yılında yayımlanan ilk romanı **Invisible Man** (Görünmez Adam), onun edebi mirasını kalıcı bir şekilde sağlamlaştırdı. Bu roman, isimsiz bir Afro-Amerikalı adamın, kimliğini ve toplum içindeki rolünü keşfetme yolculuğunu anlatır. Yayımlandığı dönemde Ellison, önemli bir edebiyat figürü olarak övüldü. **Invisible Man**, prestijli Ulusal Kitap Ödülü’nü kazandı ve bu, bir ilk roman için nadir bir başarıydı.

Yayımlandığı günden bu yana milyonlarca kopya satan roman, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri’ndeki lise ve üniversitelerde temel bir ders kitabı olmaya devam etmektedir. **Invisible Man**, beyaz Amerikalıların Afro-Amerikalılara bakışını değiştirdiği gibi, Afro-Amerikalıların kendilerine dair algısını da etkiledi. Roman, her iki ırktan eleştirmenler arasında yoğun tartışmalara yol açtı. Bazı siyah eleştirmenler, kitabı aşırı karamsar buldular. Ayrıca, Ellison, yazma tekniklerini siyasi fikirleri aktarmaktan daha önemli görmesi nedeniyle eleştirildi. Diğer yandan, bazı beyaz eleştirmenler, Ellison’un beyazlara karşı açık bir öfke ifade etmekten kaçınmasını eleştirerek, onun yazılarında öncelikli olarak ırksal kimlik perspektifinden değil, entelektüel bir bakış açısından yaklaşmasını beklemediklerini dile getirdiler.

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. E



Reading 13

Dilinin kesin kökenleri büyük olasılıkla bir gizem olarak kalacak ve bizi teoriler üzerinde düşünmeye bırakacaktır. Bu belirsizliğin nedeni, günümüzde bir dil öğrenmenin mevcut bir dili temel almayı gerektirmesidir. Dolayısıyla, somut kanıtlar olmadan, dilin nasıl başladığına dair herhangi bir öneri yalnızca spekülatif olabilir. Ancak yıllar boyunca, birçok teori ortaya atılmıştır. Bu teorileri saçma olarak nitelendiren dilbilimci Otto Jespersen, onlara eğlenceli isimler vermiştir. En eski teorilerden biri olan “ding-dong” teorisi, ilk insanların kelimeleri doğal sesleri taklit ederek oluşturduğunu öne sürmüştür. Örneğin, bir kuş için “cik cik” veya gök gürültüsü için “güm” gibi. Benzer bir fikir olan “bow-wow” teorisi, insanların öncelikli olarak hayvan seslerini taklit ettiğini savunmuştur. Başka bir yaklaşım olan “pooh-pooh” teorisi, kelimelerin acı iniltileri veya mutluluk iç çekişleri gibi istemsiz ifadelerden türediğini öne sürmüştür. Charles Darwin, konuşma dilinin, zaten kullanılan el hareketlerinden evrildiğini öne süren “ta-ta” teorisini desteklemiştir. “Uh-oh” teorisi ise başka bir bakış açısı sunarak kelimelerin, örneğin bir aslanın varlığını haber veren bir çığlık gibi uyarılardan başladığını ve daha sonra hayvanı tanımlayan bir terime dönüştüğünü öne sürmüştür. Son olarak, “yo-he-ho” teorisi, dilin insanların birlikte çalışırken kullandıkları ritmik ilahilerden ortaya çıktığını iddia etmiştir. Bu fikirlerin hiçbirisi günümüzde geniş çapta kabul görmese de, her birinin bir miktar doğruluk payı içermesi mümkündür.

1. E
2. A
3. B
4. B

Reading 14

Yeni yılın zamanı ve kutlama biçimi, kişinin bulunduğu yere ve kültürel geçmişine bağlı olarak değişir. En yaygın kabul gören yeni yıl tarihi, çoğu ülkenin şu anda takip ettiği Gregoryen takvimine göre 1 Ocak’tır. Ancak, Gürcü, Rus ve Sırp Ortodoks kiliseleri, dini takvimlerinde 1 Ocak’a denk gelen 13 veya 14 Ocak’ta yeni yıl kutlamalarını yaparlar. Bu kutlama, seküler etkinliklerden farklı olarak derin bir dini anlam taşır. Çin Yeni Yılı ise, 21 Ocak ile 21 Şubat arasındaki herhangi bir tarihte başlayabilir ve 15 gün boyunca sürer. İran ve diğer Pers kültüründen etkilenen bölgelerde yeni yıla “yeni gün” anlamına gelen Norouz adı verilir ve bu kutlama, 20, 21 veya 22 Mart’taki bahar ekinoksu ile çakışır. Güney-Orta Hindistan’da Ugadi veya Gudi Padwa olarak adlandırılan yeni yıl, Mart veya Nisan aylarında kutlanırken, güney Hindistan’da bu tarih 13 veya 14 Nisan’a denk gelir. Tüm yeni yıl kutlamaları ilkbahar ya da kış aylarında gerçekleşmez. Örneğin, Yahudi yeni yılı Rosh Hashanah, 5 Eylül ile 5 Ekim arasında bir tarihte kutlanır. Benzer şekilde, kuzey Hindistan’ın büyük bir kısmı, yeni yılı Diwali festivalinden hemen sonra, Ekim veya Kasım aylarında karşılar. Çoğu gelenekte, yeni yıl kutlamaları umut ve yenilenmeyi simgeleyen bir coşkuyla yapılır. Bu, insanların geçen yılı değerlendirmesi ve gelecek yıla dair beklentilerini düşünmesi için bir fırsat sunar. Batı kültürlerinde, yeni yılın başladığı an genellikle havai fişeklerle kutlanır. Öte yandan, Hindistan’daki Ugadi kutlamaları, tatlı ve acı tatları bir araya getirerek hayatın hem sevinç hem de üzüntü barındırdığını sembolize eden Ugadi pachadi adlı bir yemeğin tüketilmesini içerir. Rosh Hashanah ise kutlama ile ciddiyeti harmanlar; bu gün, yeni yılın karşılanması yanı sıra birçok dua içeren ritüellerle de geçirilir.

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. E



Reading 15

Her toplumun, yazılı olmayan hikayeler, atasözleri, şarkılar, danslar, mizah ve geleneklerden oluşan bir koleksiyonu vardır. Bu öğeler bir araya geldiğinde, “folklor” olarak bilinen kavramı oluşturur. Yazının geliştirilmesinden sonra bile, birçok toplumda insanların çoğu 20. yüzyılın ortalarına kadar okuma yazma bilmediğinden, sözlü gelenekler yazılı geleneklerle birlikte varlığını sürdürmüştür. Folklor, insan toplumları kadar eski olmasına rağmen, akademik olarak incelenmesi ancak 19. yüzyılın başlarında başlamıştır. Bu dönemde Grimm Kardeşler, Almanya’yı dolaşarak sözlü hikayeler toplamışlardır. Amaçları, henüz birleşik bir Alman ulusu oluşmamışken, Alman dili ve kültürüne olan ilgiyi yeniden canlandırmaktı. Bu çaba, 19. yüzyılın romantik milliyetçi hareketinin bir parçasıydı. Bu hareket, ulusların kimliklerini “halk” ya da “sıradan insanlar”ın geleneklerinde köklendirmek suretiyle güçlendirmeyi amaçlıyordu. Bu fikirler, 1846 yılında “Folk-Lore” terimini “iyi bir Sakson bileşimi” olarak ortaya atan İngiliz W.J. Thoms’un çalışmalarında da yansımıştır. Folklorun incelenmesi, 20. yüzyıla gelindiğinde açık siyasi amaçlardan uzaklaşmıştır. Folklor genellikle geleneksel kültürü temsil etmekle ilişkilendirilse de, modern araştırmacılar bunun aynı zamanda internet üzerinden paylaşılan şehir efsaneleri ve memler gibi şeyleri de içerdiğini savunmaktadır. Hatta komplo teorileri ve kültürel klişeler gibi genellikle folklorla ilişkilendirilmeyen unsurlar da bu kapsamda değerlendirilmektedir.

1. B
2. E
3. C
4. C

CLOZE TEST



Cities, whether large or small, lie at the center of a rapidly transforming global economy – they act both as drivers and as reflections of worldwide economic growth. Many urban centers are expanding (1) ---- rural areas nearby face economic stagnation, pushing impoverished rural populations to migrate to cities in search of employment opportunities. However, these migrants frequently fail to (2) ---- the chances they hope for, becoming part of the urban poor. (3) ---- arriving in the city, they often encounter inadequate housing and a lack of infrastructure. To (4) ---- the housing shortage, many migrants build makeshift shelters on the outskirts of cities, often occupying publicly owned land. These shelters typically lack electricity, clean water, sewage systems, and proper roads. (5) ---- contending with poor sanitation and exposure to harmful smoke from rudimentary stoves, migrants also face modern environmental threats such as air pollution from vehicles and industrial emissions.

1.

- A) unless B) so that
C) whenever D) because
E) in case

2.

- A) to find B) finding
C) to have found D) being found
E) to be found

3.

- A) About B) Upon
C) To D) By
E) For

4.

- A) cut down on B) go in for
C) turn back on D) make up for
E) fall behind with

5.

- A) Despite B) Owing to
C) For the sake of D) In addition to
E) Unlike

No single country claims ownership of Antarctica. (6) ----, nations wishing to participate in the governance of Antarctica, including both the continent and the surrounding Southern Ocean, (7) ---- and agree to follow the rules of the Antarctic Treaty. Before the Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959, multiple countries made overlapping territorial claims in Antarctica. The Treaty does not (8) ---- these claims; instead, Article IV explicitly states, “No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.” (9) ---- addressing the claims issue in this way, the Treaty provided a framework that many nations could agree upon. However, this also means that (10) ---- many nations respect the spirit of the Treaty, disputes over territory occasionally arise and remain unresolved.

6.

- A) Instead B) For example
C) At least D) In short
E) Similarly

7.

- A) were to sign B) had to sign
C) must sign D) may sign
E) used to sign

8.

- A) jeopardize B) withdraw
C) underestimate D) recognize
E) deteriorate

9.

- A) By B) From
C) About D) Along
E) Without

10.

- A) as B) while
C) if D) until
E) before



CLOZE TEST

Stretch marks are a form of scarring that develops when the skin stretches or tears. During the healing process, new collagen fibers are produced at the affected areas, leaving visible marks. Unfortunately, there is no guaranteed method to completely prevent these marks, and removing them **(11)** ---- is highly challenging. Certain treatments, **(12)** ----, claim to improve the appearance of stretch marks or even erase them entirely. Products like creams, serums, and oils are marketed with promises of fading scars and preventing new ones. **(13)** ---- cases where stretch marks are deeper or more noticeable, plastic surgery is often considered the most effective solution. This procedure involves removing the old scar and creating a neater, less visible one, which **(14)** ---- further with laser or other advanced therapies. Many individuals report significant improvement in their scars **(15)** ---- undergoing plastic surgery.

11.

- A) entirely
- B) significantly
- C) moderately
- D) vividly
- E) naturally

12.

- A) nevertheless
- B) for instance
- C) similarly
- D) therefore
- E) in addition

13.

- A) On
- B) In
- C) Over
- D) From
- E) About

14.

- A) must have been improved
- B) can be improved
- C) had to be improved
- D) could have been improved
- E) should be improved

15.

- A) similar to
- B) thanks to
- C) as well as
- D) in terms of
- E) such as

In the near future, Italian neurosurgeon Sergio Canavero, along with a team of 100 surgeons, plans to carry out the world's first head transplant by attaching the head of patient Valery Spiridonov to the body of a brain-dead donor. The procedure has been prepared with great **(16)** ---- care. Certain stages of the operation, such as cooling the body and organs, have already been tested, **(17)** ---- others pose unprecedented challenges for the medical team. During the surgery, the patient will be under general anesthesia. To ensure safety, the head will be cooled **(18)** ---- a special cooling device to a temperature of 10°C, temporarily halting brain activity. Brain functions will resume once warm blood **(19)** ---- the donor's body begins to circulate into the patient's brain. Additionally, the lymphatic system will be connected to the new body. After the surgery, the patient must take immunosuppressant medications **(20)** ---- the risk of rejection. One of the most critical tasks for Canavero will be to precisely sever the spinal cord and align it with the donor body so that the nerve fibers can be successfully fused together.

16.

- A) basic
- B) precise
- C) incorrect
- D) unclear
- E) limited

17.

- A) whereas
- B) in case
- C) as though
- D) because
- E) prior to

18.

- A) in addition to
- B) rather than
- C) by means of
- D) in favor of
- E) except for

19.

- A) from
- B) among
- C) within
- D) into
- E) against

20.

- A) reducing
- B) to be reduced
- C) being reduced
- D) to reduce
- E) to have reduced

CLOZE TEST



For centuries, people depended on animals and human effort to transport heavy objects and power tools. This changed dramatically in the late 18th century with the invention of the steam engine. Steam engines work by burning fuel to heat water **(21)** ---- it turns into steam. The hot steam **(22)** ---- the water generates pressure, which can then be used to operate various types of machinery. This straightforward idea paved the way for the creation of powerful engines. Unlike windmills or waterwheels, which were restricted to specific locations, steam engines were much more **(23)** ---- and adaptable. They were also far stronger than animals or humans, and they **(24)** ---- equipment in agriculture and industry. **(25)** ---- these benefits, larger steam engines were also employed to pump water from mines and supply vast canal systems.

21.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A) before | B) until |
| C) when | D) unless |
| E) as if | |

22.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A) from | B) into |
| C) at | D) over |
| E) without | |

23.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) predictable | B) flexible |
| C) demanding | D) permanent |
| E) outdated | |

24.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A) could operate | B) may operate |
| C) must have operated | D) should operate |
| E) would operate | |

25.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A) Instead of | B) Contrary to |
| C) Because of | D) Regardless of |
| E) In addition to | |

Before the development of telescopes, it was impossible to observe celestial bodies in detail. Many early astronomical theories were based on assumptions **(26)** ---- direct observation. For instance, people believed in the geocentric model of the universe **(27)** ---- they could not see evidence of planets orbiting the Sun. The invention of the telescope, including its more advanced versions in the 20th century, enabled **(28)** ---- observation of stars and planets. Galileo Galilei was one of the first astronomers **(29)** ---- Jupiter's moons in 1610. Later, in 1687, Isaac Newton, in collaboration **(30)** ---- other scientists of his time, developed the laws of motion and universal gravitation, fundamentally changing our understanding of the cosmos.

26.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) despite | B) owing to |
| C) instead of | D) similar to |
| E) rather than | |

27.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A) as long as | B) because |
| C) although | D) in case |
| E) so that | |

28.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) accidental | B) detailed |
| C) vague | D) scarce |
| E) weak | |

29.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| A) to see | B) seeing |
| C) to have been seen | D) having seen |
| E) to be seen | |

30.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| A) with | B) between |
| C) to | D) from |
| E) for | |



CLOZE TEST

Canada is a vast country known for its natural beauty and diverse landscapes. It is abundant **(31)** ---- natural resources, including timber, fresh water, oil, and precious metals. Economically, it has been one of the most developed nations in North America, with a strong emphasis on trade and innovation. The country's multicultural population includes Indigenous peoples, Europeans, Asians, **(32)** ---- those of mixed heritage. During the late 19th century, Canada transitioned from being a British colony to a self-governing dominion. This change was led by political leaders and settlers **(33)** ---- from various parts of Europe. **(34)** ---- years of negotiations and reforms, Canada officially became a dominion in 1867. However, many policies in the early years marginalized Indigenous communities, **(35)** ---- them to relocate to remote reserves, restricting their traditional way of life and access to ancestral lands.

31.

- A) at
B) in
C) by
D) for
E) of

32.

- A) as well as
B) owing to
C) in spite of
D) unlike
E) in terms of

33.

- A) to have descended
B) having descended
C) to descend
D) to be descending
E) descend

34.

- A) Unless
B) After
C) If
D) In case
E) Whether

35.

- A) fixed
B) inspired
C) forced
D) promised
E) improved

Energy is crucial for modern life, not just because of its role in powering daily activities, but also due to its impact on environmental, economic, technological, social, and political factors. **(36)** ----, throughout history, the availability of reliable energy sources has played a critical role in shaping human progress and technological advancements. If energy resources like oil or gas are depleted or become contaminated due to human actions, various methods are **(37)** ---- to process or refine these resources to make them suitable for specific purposes, such as electricity generation. In many cases, because of extensive pollution caused by human activities, energy **(38)** ---- both before and after its usage. The way people **(39)** ---- their energy consumption is influenced by cultural, historical, and regional differences. Energy has multiple applications, including transportation, manufacturing, domestic heating, and more. **(40)** ---- limited energy resources, there is often competition or conflict among industries, governments, and consumers. To allocate energy effectively, both regulatory systems and market-driven approaches are used.

36.

- A) Therefore
B) Even though
C) Moreover
D) For example
E) In contrast

37.

- A) necessary
B) modified
C) requested
D) neglected
E) disrupted

38.

- A) might have been processed
B) must be processed
C) could be processed
D) is about to be processed
E) would have been processed

39.

- A) regarding
B) before
C) apart from
D) because of
E) in spite of

40.

- A) Beyond
B) Against
C) Over
D) Among
E) With

CLOZE TEST



As early civilizations expanded into new territories with varying landscapes, they faced the challenge of producing enough food to sustain growing populations. Without advanced tools or techniques to maximize crop yields, they (41) ---- innovative methods to cultivate and store food for survival. From this fundamental necessity arose diverse agricultural practices across different regions. As societies evolved, numerous factors (42) ---- the type of crops grown and the methods used, including climate, trade routes, technological advancements, cultural traditions, and conflicts. Over time, agriculture became more than a means of survival—it provided insight into a society's economy, technology, and social structures. Agricultural practices often give clues about a society's (43) ---- level of development, cultural values, and geographical challenges. The study of farming is a vital tool (44) ---- understanding the evolution of human civilization. In most cultures, agriculture plays a central role in festivals, rituals, and traditions. (45) ----, it remains deeply intertwined with economic, cultural, and social life.

41.

- A) must develop B) had to develop
C) could have developed D) might develop
E) would develop

42.

- A) disrupted B) improved
C) challenged D) ignored
E) influenced

43.

- A) in addition to B) in relation to
C) despite D) regarding
E) rather than

44.

- A) for B) toward
C) over D) beyond
E) within

45.

- A) Therefore B) Even though
C) Nevertheless D) However
E) Otherwise

Old technologies may hinder innovation and contribute to stagnation. Scientists are exploring the potential of advanced systems to (46) ---- industries from falling behind. In fact, the impact of outdated tools on progress was first observed in experiments where modern and legacy systems were integrated to share functionality. The modern systems seemed to (47) ---- from such a setup, becoming more efficient and reliable, while the older systems experienced a decline in performance. These findings suggest that (48) ---- modern systems can enhance efficiency, outdated ones might actively slow down progress. Dr. Alan Smith at the University of Cambridge appears to have identified a key algorithm causing inefficiencies in older systems and has designed a new framework to neutralize its effects. He observed that (49) ---- this updated framework, systems could avoid the negative impact of outdated components. However, researchers are still trying to identify the exact features of modern systems that drive rapid advancement. That hasn't stopped companies (50) ---- initiating trials to test if new technologies can accelerate industry growth.

46.

- A) to be shielding B) to have shielded
C) shield D) shielding
E) having shielded

47.

- A) depend on B) gain from
C) struggle with D) adapt to
E) improve through

48.

- A) although B) once
C) when D) whereas
E) after

49.

- A) contrary to B) due to
C) in addition to D) despite
E) thanks to

50.

- A) from B) in
C) with D) by
E) for



CLOZE TEST

Pollution in oceans can harm marine ecosystems and accelerate coral bleaching. Scientists are endeavoring to uncover the rejuvenating effects of clean water, (51) ---- coral reefs from degradation. In fact, the impact of water quality on marine life was first observed in studies that compared polluted and pristine environments. Polluted areas seemed to (52) ---- such conditions, exhibiting decreased biodiversity and increased disease in marine organisms. Conversely, clean water environments flourished. These studies suggest that (53) ---- clean water can be beneficial, contaminants in polluted water are actively harmful. Dr. Maria Lopez at the Oceanic Institute appears to have identified a toxin responsible for some of the damage, and has developed a method to neutralize it. She has found that (54) ---- this treatment, marine life was shielded from the detrimental effects of the pollution. However, we still do not fully understand what it is about clean water that promotes such vibrant ecosystems. That has not deterred researchers (55) ---- initiating projects to see if water purification can restore damaged marine habitats.

51.

- A) to be protecting
- B) protect
- C) to have protected
- D) protecting
- E) having protected

52.

- A) suffer from
- B) adapt to
- C) thrive in
- D) move away from
- E) benefit from

53.

- A) although
- B) until
- C) when
- D) as soon as
- E) after

54.

- A) contrary to
- B) thanks to
- C) similar to
- D) regardless of
- E) despite

55.

- A) by
- B) from
- C) in
- D) for
- E) with

The wolf is one of the most iconic animals in human folklore, symbolizing both loyalty and danger. In Native American legends, wolves are revered as symbols of guidance and protection, (56) ---- European fairy tales often depict them as cunning predators. Wolves' most (57) ---- trait is their pack behavior, allowing them to communicate and hunt in coordinated groups. As apex predators, they (58) ---- excellent hearing, a strong sense of smell, and remarkable endurance to track and hunt their prey. To capture their food, wolves use their powerful jaws to deliver crushing bites, and their sharp teeth are adapted for tearing flesh (59) ---- the strong muscles of their jaws. Wolves also adapt well to various climates and terrains, often growing thick fur coats for harsh winters. (60) ---- this adaptability, they have survived in diverse environments despite human encroachment.

56.

- A) whereas
- B) because
- C) otherwise
- D) therefore
- E) since

57.

- A) unique
- B) obscure
- C) defining
- D) conflicting
- E) minimal

58.

- A) have mastered
- B) will master
- C) were mastering
- D) had mastered
- E) are mastering

59.

- A) for
- B) in addition to
- C) over
- D) thanks to
- E) from

60.

- A) Despite
- B) Due to
- C) Similar to
- D) In contrast to
- E) With

CLOZE TEST



The versatile smartphone has become one of the most commonly used devices in modern life. However, it was the affordability and convenience of the product that **(61)** ---- its dominance over traditional landline phones. Steve Jobs, a visionary inventor, worked on the development **(62)** ---- several years. When he asked his team if mobile technology could incorporate features like email and browsing **(63)** ---- calls and texting, some doubted its feasibility. Early prototypes proved that the integration of these functions was challenging due to limited processing power and battery life. Clearly, the hardware was insufficient, but it **(64)** ---- if components were optimized and designed to work seamlessly together. Jobs understood that combining software and hardware engineering was crucial, and he introduced touchscreens with intuitive interfaces. **(65)** ---- initial prototypes faced numerous setbacks and technical flaws, his persistence led to the creation of the modern smartphone, which revolutionized the tech industry.

61.

- A) relied on
- B) gave up
- C) fell behind
- D) resulted in
- E) contributed to

62.

- A) over
- B) to
- C) in
- D) by
- E) at

63.

- A) as opposed to
- B) other than
- C) such as
- D) by way of
- E) with regard to

64.

- A) needed to be enhanced
- B) had to be enhanced
- C) could be enhanced
- D) might have been enhanced
- E) should have been enhanced

65.

- A) Even though
- B) As long as
- C) While
- D) Provided that
- E) Once

A renewable energy future is rapidly approaching – experts predict that wind and solar power could supply nearly half of global electricity by 2040. Most of these energy systems **(66)** ---- advanced storage technologies, particularly large-scale batteries, raising concerns about whether materials like lithium will remain abundant enough. **(67)** ----, another material, rare earth metals, poses an even bigger challenge. The most efficient wind turbine magnets and solar panel components depend on rare earth elements, yet their mining and refining are limited. Even with a modest projection of renewable energy expansion, the demand **(68)** ---- rare earth elements by 2030 could exceed available supplies. Recycling old equipment is technically challenging and not widely practiced. Even with improvements in recycling methods, this **(69)** ---- the strain on rare earth element supplies for many years. Fortunately, new designs are emerging. **(70)** ---- breakthroughs in material science that replace rare earth metals with alternative compounds, the pressure on these resources could ease.

66.

- A) go through
- B) break down
- C) call for
- D) rely on
- E) cut back

67.

- A) Similarly
- B) However
- C) Therefore
- D) In other words
- E) At least

68.

- A) for
- B) with
- C) about
- D) from
- E) to

69.

- A) does not ease
- B) has not eased
- C) will not ease
- D) is not easing
- E) did not ease

70.

- A) Thanks to
- B) Similar to
- C) In comparison with
- D) Despite
- E) As opposed to



CLOZE TEST

Sometimes when people claim that a species lacks intelligence, what they truly mean is that there is no formal study or documentation of its cognitive abilities. However, the behavioral patterns of a species (71) ---- within the instincts and learned behaviors of its members. We know these patterns exist (72) ---- the way animals respond to their environment. They exhibit similar behaviors (73) ---- similar circumstances. If you observe a bird using a twig to extract insects from a tree, you can reasonably assume it might use the same technique for other similar tasks, (74) ---- there may be alternative behaviors for different situations. Without these patterns, animals would struggle to survive, as they would lack predictable ways to interact with their environment and one another (75) ----.

71.

- A) evolve
- B) remain
- C) occur
- D) exist
- E) adapt

72.

- A) as a result of
- B) despite
- C) because of
- D) contrary to
- E) in line with

73.

- A) for
- B) in
- C) under
- D) against
- E) on

74.

- A) provided
- B) even if
- C) in case
- D) once
- E) because

75.

- A) performing
- B) to perform
- C) having performed
- D) being performed
- E) to have been performed

When trying to improve sleep quality and maintain better routines, changing your sleeping environment is often easier than changing your habits. A research group in Europe has been investigating the hidden factors in our bedrooms that encourage poor sleep (76) ---- things like artificial lighting, clutter, and even wall colors. Fortunately, many of these sleep disruptors can be altered to help us rest better and wake up refreshed. (77) ---- there are plenty of strategies to promote better sleep, most remain overlooked because when we struggle with sleep, we tend to focus on routines or habits rather than our environment. All of this requires discipline, which is difficult to maintain over time and needs to be (78) ---- effective. Researchers have uncovered subtle changes we can make to our bedrooms, workplaces, or evening habits to help us sleep more easily (79) ---- struggling to fall asleep. If we want to improve sleep automatically, we do not need to rely solely on willpower; instead, we (80) ---- our environments.

76.

- A) due to
- B) against
- C) into
- D) behind
- E) without

77.

- A) Before
- B) Although
- C) Just as
- D) Unless
- E) Given that

78.

- A) truly
- B) seemingly
- C) partially
- D) vaguely
- E) coincidentally

79.

- A) instead of
- B) due to
- C) in terms of
- D) with regard to
- E) together with

80.

- A) would optimise
- B) must have optimised
- C) may have optimised
- D) could have optimised
- E) have to optimise

CLOZE TEST



Deforestation is one of the leading contributors to biodiversity loss and ecosystem disruption. (81) ----, we must take urgent action to limit activities like logging and land clearing for agriculture. One possible solution is to (82) ---- more sustainable practices, such as reforestation, afforestation, or agroforestry systems. Additionally, reducing our consumption of products that contribute to deforestation is crucial. For instance, producing palm oil causes significant harm to rainforests (83) ---- the destruction of habitats for many species. However, there are ways to reduce this impact while still (84) ---- such products. For example, by supporting (85) ---- certified sustainable sources, consumers can help mitigate environmental damage.

81.

- A) Conversely
- B) Similarly
- C) Otherwise
- D) However
- E) Therefore

82.

- A) respond
- B) switch
- C) confine
- D) accommodate
- E) object

83.

- A) regardless of
- B) due to
- C) rather than
- D) as opposed to
- E) in spite of

84.

- A) using
- B) to have used
- C) being used
- D) having used
- E) to be used

85.

- A) at
- B) over
- C) onto
- D) towards
- E) from

Since ancient times, storytelling has been regarded as the “foundation” of human communication. (86) ---- visual art, music, and sculpture that often exist independently, storytelling intertwines with human experience. People and their emotions are an (87) ---- element of storytelling, not merely as passive listeners but as active interpreters and contributors. Writers and filmmakers (88) ---- about how their audiences never perceive their work exactly as it was intended or how external factors may alter its essence. However, they retain control (89) ---- the core of their work, which is encapsulated in the written text or the captured film. (90) ----, the essence of storytelling is ultimately brought to life by the interpretations and emotions of its audience.

86.

- A) As well as
- B) By means of
- C) As opposed to
- D) In terms of
- E) Because of

87.

- A) impoverished
- B) immeasurable
- C) unreasonable
- D) indispensable
- E) unintentional

88.

- A) must have complained
- B) may complain
- C) should complain
- D) would have complained
- E) used to complain

89.

- A) about
- B) over
- C) against
- D) from
- E) with

90.

- A) Otherwise
- B) Unfortunately
- C) For instance
- D) Therefore
- E) On the contrary



CLOZE TEST

In the 1990s, people experienced the rise of the internet and a new wave of connectivity. (91) ---- this technological revolution, digital media and online platforms became mainstream and quickly adapted to meet the demands of tech-savvy consumers. The growing accessibility of personal computers helped spread information globally, (92) ---- new innovations and trends could emerge at unprecedented speeds. Platforms such as Yahoo and AOL in the US, and search engines like Google, gained immense popularity, leading people (93) ---- considerable interest in the digital age. In 1998, Google officially launched its search engine, quickly becoming (94) ---- influential across the globe. It grew (95) ---- prominent, establishing itself as a dominant force in the tech industry.

91.

- A) As a result of B) Contrary to
C) Instead of D) Rather than
E) Regardless of

92.

- A) though B) otherwise
C) instead D) just as
E) so

93.

- A) to be paid B) having paid
C) to have paid D) to pay
E) being paid

94.

- A) from B) around
C) toward D) into
E) about

95.

- A) slightly B) immensely
C) coincidentally D) steadily
E) equally

Both the Moon and Jupiter's moon Europa have been subjects of scientific curiosity and exploration since the mid-20th century. Since the 1970s, space agencies have been sending robotic missions to study these celestial bodies. (96) ----, Europa has garnered more interest in recent decades. Since 2010, multiple probes have been dispatched to study Europa's potential for life, with several missions planned for the future. This is (97) ---- because Europa's subsurface ocean makes it one of the most promising places to search for life beyond Earth. The Moon, while closer, lacks the conditions thought to support microbial life, as it is barren and dry. We have indirect evidence of liquid water existing (98) ---- Europa beneath its icy crust. As a result, it is hypothesized that life (99) ---- beneath the surface. Although the Moon remains a focus for future exploration, (100) ---- its lack of water or atmosphere, it is not considered a viable host for life.

96.

- A) That is B) Nevertheless
C) Furthermore D) Accordingly
E) At first

97.

- A) plausible B) coincidental
C) irreversible D) preventable
E) unintentional

98.

- A) on B) from
C) by D) into
E) toward

99.

- A) may exist B) must have existed
C) could have existed D) would have existed
E) used to exist

100.

- A) such as B) instead of
C) in comparison to D) unlike
E) due to

CLOZE TEST



The Namib Desert in Africa is home to a peculiar plant called the Welwitschia, a tough, long-living plant species that can survive for hundreds of years. Despite the extreme dryness and intense heat it must **(101)** ----, some Welwitschia specimens are believed to be over 1,000 years old. Although it appears to be just a tangle of leaves spread over the ground, the plant has incredibly thick, leathery leaves **(102)** ---- layers of protective wax. This unique adaptation ensures that you **(103)** ---- on its leaves without damaging them. **(104)** ----, this durability comes with a trade-off: the plant grows extremely slowly, adding only a few centimeters to its leaves each year. According to plant scientist John Miller, the Welwitschia owes its resilience **(105)** ---- a mix of environmental pressures such as arid conditions and intense sunlight, which shaped its remarkable adaptations.

101.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A) trigger | B) influence |
| C) avoid | D) endure |
| E) improve | |

102.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| A) on | B) at |
| C) with | D) for |
| E) over | |

103.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A) can stand | B) had better stand |
| C) may have stood | D) used to stand |
| E) must stand | |

104.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A) Otherwise | B) Therefore |
| C) For instance | D) Similarly |
| E) However | |

105.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A) because of | B) rather than |
| C) in addition to | D) contrary to |
| E) except for | |

Learning a musical instrument does not come naturally; it is a challenging skill that must be acquired through persistence. **(106)** ---- mastered, however, it is rarely, if ever, forgotten. Thus, we don't need to worry about forgetting how to play an instrument because the skill becomes **(107)** ---- stored in our long-term memory. **(108)** ---- the permanence of this skill in long-term memory, a different kind of memory is necessary during the act of playing music itself. While performing, we rely on a "short-term working memory" to recall what comes next in a piece. Some of this information **(109)** ---- long-term memory, but much of it is retained only briefly to maintain the flow of the music. Memories must somehow take a physical form in the brain. Experiences alter brain chemistry and structure, and the durability of these changes is connected **(110)** ---- the length of time a memory is preserved.

106.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A) Unless | B) Once |
| C) Until | D) Before |
| E) Though | |

107.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A) coincidentally | B) scarcely |
| C) firmly | D) moderately |
| E) severely | |

108.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) Thanks to | B) In terms of |
| C) On behalf of | D) Despite |
| E) According to | |

109.

- | |
|----------------------------|
| A) may be committed |
| B) used to be committed |
| C) would be committed |
| D) had better be committed |
| E) must be committed |

110.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) at | B) for |
| C) into | D) with |
| E) upon | |



CLOZE TEST

Germany was one of the most influential countries in Europe during the 19th century. It led the continent in **(111)** ---- advanced engineering techniques for producing machinery and establishing efficient production methods. This marked the beginning of its Industrial Era. In the United States, large-scale railroads began to emerge in the 1830s, and the proportion of goods transported via rail steadily increased **(112)** ---- traditional methods such as horse-drawn carts. By the 1870s, American industries were developing systems **(113)** ---- tools and vehicles using standardized, machine-produced components. Products flowed out of factories and workshops, spreading **(114)** ---- the globe. Industrialization was slower in rural areas, **(115)** ---- it was not entirely absent.

111.

- A) accelerating
- B) utilizing
- C) challenging
- D) eliminating
- E) recruiting

112.

- A) as a result of
- B) such as
- C) by means of
- D) due to
- E) as opposed to

113.

- A) to mass-produce
- B) to have mass-produced
- C) having mass-produced
- D) to be mass-produced
- E) mass-produce

114.

- A) on
- B) beyond
- C) across
- D) against
- E) towards

115.

- A) as if
- B) though
- C) in case
- D) only if
- E) just as



Şehirler, büyük ya da küçük olsun, hızla değişen küresel ekonominin merkezinde yer alır – hem dünya çapındaki ekonomik büyümenin itici gücü hem de yansıması olarak hareket ederler. Pek çok kentsel merkez genişlerken, (1) ---- yakınlarındaki kırsal bölgeler ekonomik durgunlukla karşı karşıya kalır ve yoksul kırsal nüfusları iş fırsatları aramak için şehirlere göç etmeye zorlar. Ancak, bu göçmenler sıklıkla umut ettikleri fırsatları (2) ---- başaramaz ve kentsel yoksulların bir parçası haline gelirler. Şehre (3) ---- ulaştıklarında, genellikle yetersiz konut ve altyapı eksikliği ile karşılaşır. Konut sıkıntısını (4) ---- çözmek için birçok göçmen, genellikle kamu arazilerini işgal ederek şehirlerin kenar mahallelerinde derme çatma barınaklar inşa eder. Bu barınaklar genellikle elektrik, temiz su, kanalizasyon sistemi ve düzgün yollar gibi temel hizmetlerden yoksundur. (5) ---- yetersiz sanitasyon ve ilkel ocaklardan yayılan zararlı dumana maruz kalma ile uğraşmanın yanı sıra, göçmenler modern çevresel tehditlerle, örneğin araçlardan ve endüstriyel emisyonlardan kaynaklanan hava kirliliğiyle de karşı karşıya kalır.

1. (D) çünkü (because)

Cümlede kırsal bölgelerdeki ekonomik durgunluğun, nüfusun şehirlere göç etmesine neden olduğu anlatılıyor. Bu sebep-sonuç ilişkisini en iyi ifade eden bağlaç “çünkü” (because) olduğu için doğru cevap bu seçenektir.

2. (A) bulmak için (to find)

“hope for” ifadesi, bir amaca yönelik bir eylemi ifade eder. Bu nedenle, “bulmak için” anlamına gelen “to find” doğru cevaptır. Diğer seçenekler (örneğin “finding” veya “to be found”) bu bağlamda anlamlı değildir ve cümlede anlam bozukluğuna yol açar. To amaç bildirir

3. (B) varır varmaz (Upon)

“Upon arriving” ifadesi, “varır varmaz” anlamına gelir. Bu, göçmenlerin şehre vardıkları anda karşılaştıkları zorlukları anlatır. Bu bağlamda “upon” doğru seçenektir, çünkü eylemin hemen gerçekleştiğini belirtir.

4. (D) telafi etmek için (make up for)

“to make up for the housing shortage” ifadesi, “konut eksikliğini telafi etmek için” anlamına gelir. “Make up for” eksiklikleri gidermek veya telafi etmek anlamında kullanılan bir deyimdir ve bu bağlamda uygundur.

5. (D) ek olarak (In addition to)

Cümle, göçmenlerin karşılaştığı sorunları sıralıyor. “In addition to” ifadesi, “ek olarak” anlamına gelir ve yetersiz hijyen sorunlarına modern çevresel tehditlerin eklenmesini ifade eder. Diğer seçenekler bu bağlamda doğru değildir.

Antarktika üzerinde hiçbir ülke sahiplik iddiasında bulunmamaktadır. (6) ----, hem kıta hem de çevresindeki Güney Okyanusu’nun yönetimine katılmak isteyen ülkeler, Antarktika Antlaşması’nı (7) ---- ve onun kurallarına uymayı kabul etmelidir. 1959’da Antarktika Antlaşması imzalanmadan önce, birçok ülke Antarktika’da çakışan toprak iddialarında bulunmuştu. Antlaşma bu iddiaları (8) ----; bunun yerine, IV. Madde açıkça şu ifadeyi içermektedir: “Bu Antlaşma yürürlükte olduğu sürece gerçekleştirilen hiçbir eylem veya faaliyet, Antarktika’da toprak egemenliği iddiasını ileri sürmek, desteklemek veya reddetmek için bir temel oluşturmayacaktır.” (9) ---- iddia sorununu bu şekilde ele alarak, Antlaşma birçok ülkenin üzerinde anlaşabileceği bir çerçeve sağlamıştır. Ancak bu durum, (10) ---- birçok ülke Antlaşma’nın ruhuna saygı duysa da, ara sıra toprak anlaşmazlıklarının ortaya çıktığı ve çözülemediği anlamına gelir.

6. (B) For example (Örneğin)

Bu bölümde, Antarktika’nın yönetimiyle ilgili bir durum açıklanıyor ve ardından ülkelerin Antarktika Antlaşması’nı imzalayıp kurallara uymaları gerektiği belirtiliyor. Bu tür bir açıklamayı “örneğin” (for example) ifadesi en iyi şekilde bağlar.

7. (C) must sign (imzalamalıdır)

Burada bir zorunluluk ifade edilmektedir: Antarktika’nın yönetimine katılmak isteyen ülkelerin Antarktika Antlaşması’nı imzalaması gerekmektedir. Bu zorunluluğu ifade etmek için “must” (zorunluluk) en uygun seçenektir.

8. (D) recognize (tanımaz)

Antarktika Antlaşması, geçmişte yapılan toprak iddialarını “tanımaz” (recognize). Cümlemin bağlamı, bu iddiaların reddedilmediğini, ancak kabul edilmediğini vurgulamaktadır.

9. (A) By (Yaparak)

“By addressing” ifadesi, bir eylemi gerçekleştirme biçimini açıklamak için kullanılır. Burada, “iddia sorununu bu şekilde ele alarak” anlamını taşır ve doğru seçenektir.

10. (B) While (Olmasına rağmen)

Burada iki zıt durum belirtilmektedir: Bir yandan ülkeler Antarktika Antlaşması’nın ruhuna saygı duymaktadır, diğer yandan ara sıra toprak anlaşmazlıkları ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu zıtlığı ifade etmek için “while” (olmasına rağmen) uygun bir bağlaçtır.



ANSWER KEY

Çatlaklar, cilt gerildiğinde veya yırtıldığında oluşan bir tür yara izidir. İyileşme sürecinde, etkilenen bölgelerde yeni kolajen lifleri üretilir ve görünür izler bırakır. Ne yazık ki, bu izleri tamamen önlemenin kesin bir yöntemi yoktur ve onları (11) ---- ortadan kaldırmak oldukça zordur. Ancak bazı tedaviler, (12) ----, çatlakların görünümünü iyileştirdiğini veya tamamen yok ettiğini iddia eder. Kremler, serumlar ve yağlar gibi ürünler, yara izlerini azaltma ve yenilerini önleme vaatleriyle pazarlanmaktadır. (13) ---- çatlakların daha derin veya daha belirgin olduğu durumlarda, plastik cerrahi genellikle en etkili çözüm olarak kabul edilir. Bu prosedür, eski yara izinin çıkarılmasını ve daha düzgün, daha az görünür bir iz oluşturulmasını içerir; bu iz, (14) ---- lazer veya diğer ileri terapilerle daha da iyileştirilebilir. Birçok kişi, plastik cerrahi (15) ---- yara izlerinde önemli bir iyileşme bildirmektedir.

11. (A) entirely (tamamen)

Cümle, çatlakların tamamen (entirely) ortadan kaldırılmasının zor olduğunu vurgulamaktadır. Diğer seçenekler (“significantly” veya “moderately”) bağlama uymadığı için doğru cevap “entirely”dir.

12. (A) nevertheless (yine de)

Cümlede, çatlakları tamamen ortadan kaldırmanın zor olduğu söylendikten sonra, bazı tedavilerin iddiaları ifade ediliyor. Bu nedenle, bir zıtlık bağlacı olan “nevertheless” (yine de) doğru seçenektir.

13. (B) In (Durumlarda)

“In cases” (Durumlarda) ifadesi, çatlakların daha derin veya belirgin olduğu durumları tanımlamak için kullanılır. Bağlam açısından en uygun seçenek budur.

14. (B) can be improved (iyileştirilebilir)

Prosedür sonrası oluşan yeni izlerin, lazer veya diğer ileri terapilerle iyileştirilebileceği belirtilmektedir. Bu nedenle, “can be improved” (iyileştirilebilir) doğru cevaptır.

15. (B) thanks to (sayesinde)

Plastik cerrahi sonrası yara izlerindeki iyileşmenin “thanks to” (sayesinde) plastik cerrahiye bağlanması, bağlama en uygun ifadedir. Diğer seçenekler anlam açısından uyumsuzdur.

Yakın gelecekte, İtalyan beyin cerrahı Sergio Canavero, 100 cerrahıtan oluşan bir ekiple birlikte, Valery Spiridonov’un başını beyin ölümü gerçekleşmiş bir donörün bedenine bağlayarak dünyanın ilk baş naklini gerçekleştirmeyi planlıyor. Bu prosedür büyük bir (16) ---- özenle hazırlanmıştır. Operasyonun vücudu ve organları soğutma gibi bazı aşamaları şimdiden test edilmiş olsa da, (17) ---- diğerleri tıbbi ekip için eşi görülmemiş zorluklar sunmaktadır. Ameliyat sırasında hasta genel anestezi altında olacak. Güvenliği sağlamak için, baş özel bir soğutma cihazı (18) ---- 10°C’ye soğutulacak ve geçici olarak beyin aktivitesi durdurulacak. Beyin fonksiyonları, sıcak kan donörün vücudundan hastanın beynine (19) ---- dolaşmaya başladığında yeniden başlayacak. Ayrıca, lenfatik sistem yeni bedene bağlanacak. Ameliyattan sonra, hastanın reddetme riskini (20) ---- baskılamak için bağışıklık baskılayıcı ilaçlar alması gerekecek. Canavero için en kritik görevlerden biri, omuriliği hassas bir şekilde kesmek ve sinir liflerinin başarıyla birleşebilmesi için donör bedenle hizalamak olacak.

16. (B) precise (hassas)

Cümlede, prosedürün hazırlanmasında gösterilen özen vurgulanıyor. Bu bağlamda “precise” (hassas) en uygun seçenektir. Diğer seçenekler anlam açısından doğru değildir.

17. (A) whereas (oysa ki)

Cümle, test edilmiş aşamalar ile henüz çözülmesi gereken zorlukları karşılaştırmaktadır. Bu nedenle, zıtlık ifade eden “whereas” (oysa ki) doğru seçenektir.

18. (C) by means of (aracılığıyla)

“by means of a special cooling device” ifadesi, başın nasıl soğutulacağını açıklamaktadır. “Aracılığıyla” anlamına gelen bu ifade bağlama uygundur.

19. (A) from (donörün vücudundan)

Cümlede kanın donörün vücudundan hastanın beynine doğru dolaşmaya başlaması anlatılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, “from” (donör vücudundan) ifadesi uygundur. Kanın çıktığı kaynağı belirtmek için “from” doğru seçenektir. “into” ifadesi doğru değil, çünkü kanın geldiği yerden (donör vücudu) söz ediliyor.

20. (D) to reduce (azaltmak için)

Bağışıklık baskılayıcı ilaçların amacı reddetme riskini azaltmaktır. Bu amacı belirtmek için “to reduce” (azaltmak için) doğru seçenektir. Diğer seçenekler bağlama uymaz.



Yüzyıllar boyunca insanlar, ağır nesneleri taşımak ve aletleri çalıştırmak için hayvanlara ve insan gücüne bağımlıydı. Bu durum, 18. yüzyılın sonlarında buhar motorunun icadıyla dramatik bir şekilde değişti. Buhar motorları, suyu ısıtmak için yakıt yakarak çalışır ve (21) ---- buhar haline gelir. Suyun ürettiği sıcak buhar, (22) ---- basınç oluşturur ve bu basınç çeşitli makineleri çalıştırmak için kullanılabilir. Bu basit fikir, güçlü motorların yaratılmasının yolunu açtı. Yel değirmenleri veya su çarklarının aksine, belirli yerlere bağımlı olmayan buhar motorları çok daha (23) ---- ve uyarlanabilirdi. Ayrıca hayvanlardan veya insanlardan çok daha güçlüydüler ve tarım ve sanayideki ekipmanları (24) ---- çalıştırabiliyorlardı. (25) ---- bu avantajlar, daha büyük buhar motorları madenlerden su pompalamak ve geniş kanal sistemlerine su sağlamak için de kullanıldı.

21. (B) until (kadar)

Buhar motorunun nasıl çalıştığını anlatan cümlede, suyun ısıtıldığında “buhar haline gelene kadar” (until it turns into steam) bir süreç olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bu bağlamda, “until” doğru cevaptır.

Yanlış cevap olan “when”, bir olayın gerçekleştiği anı ifade ederdi, ancak burada bir süreç anlatılıyor.

22. (A) from (den)

“The hot steam from the water” ifadesi, buharın sudan geldiğini belirtir. Bu nedenle, kaynağı ifade eden “from” (den) doğru cevaptır.

Yanlış cevap olan “into”, bir dönüşüm veya hedefi ifade ederdi, ancak burada buharın çıktığı kaynak vurgulanmaktadır.

23. (B) flexible (esnek)

Buhar motorlarının belirli yerlere bağımlı olmadığını ve uyarlanabilir olduğunu ifade etmek için “flexible” (esnek) doğru cevaptır.

24. (A) could operate (çalıştırabiliyordu)

Buhar motorlarının tarım ve sanayideki ekipmanları çalıştırabildiğini belirtmek için geçmişe yönelik bir yetenek ifade eden “could operate” (çalıştırabiliyordu) uygundur.

25. (E) In addition to (ek olarak)

Cümlede, buhar motorlarının diğer avantajlarının yanı sıra başka alanlarda da kullanıldığı ifade ediliyor. “In addition to” (ek olarak) bu bağlamda doğru cevaptır.

Teleskopların geliştirilmesinden önce, gök cisimlerini ayrıntılı bir şekilde gözlemlemek imkansızdı. Erken dönem astronomi teorilerinin çoğu, (26) ---- doğrudan gözleme dayanıyordu. Örneğin, insanlar gezegenlerin Güneş etrafında döndüğüne dair kanıt göremedikleri (27) ---- için evrenin Dünya merkezli bir modeline inanıyordu. Teleskopun, özellikle 20. yüzyılda daha gelişmiş versiyonlarının icadı, yıldızların ve gezegenlerin (28) ---- gözlemlenmesini mümkün kıldı. Galileo Galilei, 1610 yılında Jüpiter’in uydularını (29) ---- ilk astronomlardan biriydi. Daha sonra, 1687 yılında, Isaac Newton, dönemin diğer bilim insanlarıyla (30) ---- iş birliği yaparak hareket yasalarını ve evrensel çekim yasasını geliştirdi, bu da evren anlayışımızı kökten değiştirdi.

26. (E) rather than (yerine)

Cümlede erken astronomi teorilerinin “doğrudan gözleme dayanmak yerine” varsayımlara dayandığı belirtiliyor. Bu nedenle “rather than” (yerine) doğru seçenektir.

27. (B) because (çünkü)

İnsanlar, Güneş etrafında dönen gezegenleri göremedikleri için Dünya merkezli bir modeline inanıyordu. Bu sebep-sonuç ilişkisinde “because” (çünkü) uygun bağlaştırıcıdır.

28. (B) detailed (ayrıntılı)

Teleskopun icadı, yıldızların ve gezegenlerin “ayrıntılı” gözlemlenmesini mümkün kıldı. Bu bağlamda “detailed” doğru cevaptır.

29. (A) to see (görmek için)

Galileo’nun Jüpiter’in uydularını “görmek için” teleskobu kullandığı ifade edilmektedir. Bu amaç bağlamında “to see” doğru cevaptır.

30. (A) with (ile)

Isaac Newton’un diğer bilim insanlarıyla iş birliği yaptığı ifade ediliyor. “With” (ile) bu bağlamda doğru seçenektir.



ANSWER KEY

Kanada, doğal güzellikleri ve çeşitli manzaralarıyla tanınan geniş bir ülkedir. Ahşap, tatlı su, petrol ve değerli metaller gibi doğal kaynaklar (31) ---- oldukça zengindir. Ekonomik olarak, Kuzey Amerika'nın en gelişmiş ülkelerinden biri olmuş, ticaret ve yeniliğe güçlü bir vurgu yapmıştır. Ülkenin çok kültürlü nüfusu, Yerli halkları, Avrupalıları, Asyalıları ve (32) ---- karışık kökenlileri içerir. 19. yüzyılın sonlarında, Kanada bir İngiliz kolonisi olmaktan çıkarak kendi kendini yöneten bir dominyona dönüşmüştür. Bu değişim, çeşitli Avrupa bölgelerinden (33) ---- gelen siyasi liderler ve yerleşimciler tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir. (34) ---- yıllar süren müzakereler ve reformların ardından, Kanada 1867'de resmi olarak bir dominyon olmuştur. Ancak, ilk yıllardaki birçok politika Yerli toplulukları marjinalleştirmiş, onları uzak rezervlere (35) ---- ve geleneksel yaşam tarzlarını ve atalarının topraklarına erişimlerini kısıtlamıştır.

31. (E) of (bakımından)

Kanada'nın doğal kaynaklar bakımından zengin olduğunu ifade etmek için **“of” (bakımından)** doğru seçenektir.

32. (A) as well as (ve ayrıca)

Cümlede Yerli halklar, Avrupalılar ve Asyalılar sıralandıktan sonra, karışık kökenlilerin de bu gruplara **“ve ayrıca”** eklenmesi anlamına gelen **“as well as”** uygun seçenektir.

33. (B) having descended (kökenleri gelen)

Siyasi liderler ve yerleşimcilerin Avrupa'dan gelen kökenlere sahip olduğunu ifade etmek için, geçmişte tamamlanmış bir durumu belirten **“having descended”** doğru cevaptır.

34. (B) After (sonra)

Kanada'nın dominyon olmasının, yıllar süren müzakereler ve reformlardan **“sonra”** gerçekleştiğini ifade etmek için **“after”** doğru seçenektir.

35. (C) forced (zorladı)

Yerli toplulukların uzak rezervlere **“zorlandığı”** belirtilmektedir. Bu nedenle **“forced” (zorladı)** bağlama uygun olan cevaptır.

Enerji, yalnızca günlük aktiviteleri güçlendirmedeki rolü nedeniyle değil, aynı zamanda çevresel, ekonomik, teknolojik, sosyal ve politik faktörler üzerindeki etkisi nedeniyle modern yaşam için kritik öneme sahiptir. (36) ---- tarih boyunca güvenilir enerji kaynaklarının bulunabilirliği, insan ilerlemesinin ve teknolojik gelişmelerin şekillenmesinde önemli bir rol oynamıştır. Petrol veya gaz gibi enerji kaynakları tükenirse veya insan faaliyetleri nedeniyle kirlenirse, bu kaynakları belirli amaçlar için uygun hale getirmek, örneğin elektrik üretimi, için çeşitli yöntemler (37) ----. Pek çok durumda, insan faaliyetlerinin neden olduğu yoğun kirlilik nedeniyle enerji, hem kullanımından önce hem de sonra (38) ----. İnsanların enerji tüketimlerini (39) ---- şekli kültürel, tarihsel ve bölgesel farklılıklardan etkilenir. Enerji, ulaşım, imalat, ev ısıtması ve daha birçok uygulama için kullanılmaktadır. (40) ---- sınırlı enerji kaynakları, endüstriler, hükümetler ve tüketiciler arasında genellikle rekabet veya çatışma ortaya çıkar. Enerjiyi etkili bir şekilde tahsis etmek için hem düzenleyici sistemler hem de piyasa odaklı yaklaşımlar kullanılmaktadır.

36. (C) Moreover (Üstelik)

Cümlede enerji kaynaklarının tarih boyunca nasıl önemli bir rol oynadığı anlatılıyor ve bu bilgi önceki cümlede belirtilen önemle uyumlu bir şekilde genişletiliyor. **“Moreover” (Üstelik)**, bu bağlantıyı güçlendiren uygun bağlaçtır.

37. (A) necessary (gereklidir)

Kirlenen veya tükenen enerji kaynaklarının uygun hale getirilmesi için işlemlerin gerekli olduğunu ifade etmek için **“necessary” (gereklidir)** doğru cevaptır.

38. (B) must be processed (işlenmelidir)

Kirli enerji kaynaklarının hem kullanım öncesi hem de sonrası işlenmesinin zorunlu olduğunu vurgulamak için **“must be processed” (işlenmelidir)** uygundur.

39. (A) regarding (ile ilgili olarak)

İnsanların enerji tüketimlerini şekillendiren faktörler hakkında konuşurken, **“regarding” (ile ilgili olarak)** bağlamda anlamlıdır.

40. (E) With (ile birlikte)

“With limited energy resources” (Sınırlı enerji kaynakları ile birlikte) ifadesi, rekabet veya çatışmanın kaynağını belirtmek için doğru bir seçenektir.



İlk uygarlıklar, farklı coğrafyalara sahip yeni topraklara genişledikçe, artan nüfusları beslemek için yeterli miktarda gıda üretme zorluğuyla karşılaştılar. Mahsul verimini en üst düzeye çıkaracak gelişmiş araçlar veya teknikler olmadan, hayatta kalmak için gıda yetiştirmek ve depolamak adına yenilikçi yöntemler (41) ----. Bu temel gereksinimden, farklı bölgelerde çeşitli tarım uygulamaları ortaya çıktı. Toplumlar geliştikçe, iklim, ticaret yolları, teknolojik ilerlemeler, kültürel gelenekler ve çatışmalar dahil olmak üzere birçok faktör (42) ---- yetiştirilen mahsul türlerini ve kullanılan yöntemleri etkiledi. Zamanla, tarım bir hayatta kalma aracı olmaktan öteye geçerek bir toplumun ekonomisi, teknolojisi ve sosyal yapıları hakkında fikir verdi. Tarım uygulamaları, bir toplumun (43) ---- gelişim düzeyi, kültürel değerleri ve coğrafi zorlukları hakkında ipuçları verir. Çiftçilik çalışmaları, insan uygarlığının evrimini anlamak (44) ---- için hayati bir araçtır. Çoğu kültürde, tarım festivaller, ritüeller ve geleneklerde merkezi bir rol oynar. (45) ----, tarım ekonomik, kültürel ve sosyal hayatla derinden iç içe olmaya devam etmektedir.

41. (B) had to develop (geliştirmek zorunda kaldılar)

Tarımda yenilikçi yöntemlerin geliştirilmesi zorunlu bir durum olarak anlatılmaktadır. Bu nedenle, geçmişte bir zorunluluğu ifade eden “**had to develop**” doğru cevaptır.

42. (E) influenced (etkiledi)

İklim, ticaret yolları, teknolojik ilerlemeler gibi faktörlerin, yetiştirilen mahsul türlerini ve kullanılan yöntemleri “**etkilediği**” belirtiyor. Bu bağlamda “**influenced**” doğru cevaptır.

43. (B) in relation to (ile ilişkili olarak)

Tarım uygulamalarının bir toplumun gelişim düzeyi ve diğer faktörler “**ile ilişkili olarak**” ipuçları verdiği belirtilmektedir. Bu nedenle “**in relation to**” uygun seçenektir.

44. (A) for (için)

Tarım çalışmalarının, insan uygarlığının evrimini “**anlamak için**” önemli bir araç olduğu belirtiliyor. “**For**” (**için**) bu bağlamda doğru cevaptır.

45. (A) Therefore (Bu nedenle)

Cümlede tarımın ekonomik, kültürel ve sosyal hayatla olan bağlantısı vurgulanıyor. Bu bağlantıyı güçlendiren ve sonuç belirten “**Therefore**” (**Bu nedenle**) doğru cevaptır.

Eski teknolojiler yeniliği engelleyebilir ve durgunluğa katkıda bulunabilir. Bilim insanları, endüstrileri geri kalmaktan (46) ---- için gelişmiş sistemlerin potansiyelini araştırıyor. Aslında, eski araçların ilerlemeye olan etkisi, modern ve eski sistemlerin işlevselliği paylaşmak için entegre edildiği deneylerde ilk kez gözlemlenmiştir. Modern sistemlerin bu tür bir yapılandırmadan (47) ---- daha verimli ve güvenilir hale geldiği, eski sistemlerin ise performansında bir düşüş yaşadığı görülmüştür. Bu bulgular, (48) ---- modern sistemler verimliliği artırabilse de, eski sistemlerin ilerlemeyi aktif olarak yavaşlatabileceğini göstermektedir. Cambridge Üniversitesi’nden Dr. Alan Smith, eski sistemlerdeki verimsizliklere neden olan bir algoritmayı tespit etmiş ve etkilerini nötralize etmek için yeni bir çerçeve tasarlamıştır. Bu güncellenmiş çerçeve (49) ----, sistemlerin eski bileşenlerin olumsuz etkilerinden kaçınabildiğini gözlemledi. Ancak araştırmacılar, modern sistemlerin hızlı ilerlemeyi neyin tetiklediğini tam olarak belirlemeye çalışmaktadır. Bu, şirketlerin yeni teknolojilerin endüstri büyümesini hızlandırıp hızlandıramayacağını test etmek için denemeler (50) ---- engellememiştir.

46. (C) shield (korumak)

Cümlede “gelişmiş sistemlerin endüstrileri geri kalmaktan koruma potansiyeli” belirtiliyor. Bu bağlamda, mastar yapısı kullanılarak “**shield**” (**korumak**) doğru cevaptır.

47. (B) gain from (faydalanmak)

Modern sistemlerin, eski sistemlerle entegrasyondan fayda sağladığını ifade etmek için “**gain from**” (**faydalanmak**) uygun seçenektir.

48. (D) whereas (oysa ki)

Modern ve eski sistemlerin etkileri karşılaştırıldığında, zıtlık vurgulanıyor. Bu nedenle “**whereas**” (**oysa ki**) doğru cevaptır.

49. (E) thanks to (sayesinde)

Güncellenmiş çerçeveye atıfta bulunarak, sistemlerin olumsuz etkilerden “**sayesinde**” kaçınabildiği ifade edilmektedir. “**Thanks to**” uygun seçenektir.

50. (D) by (tarafından)

Şirketlerin denemeleri başlattığını ifade etmek için “**by**” (**tarafından**) doğru cevaptır.



ANSWER KEY

Okyanuslardaki kirlilik, deniz ekosistemlerine zarar verebilir ve mercan beyazlamasını hızlandırabilir. Bilim insanları, temiz suyun gençleştirici etkilerini ve mercan resiflerini bozulmaktan (51) ---- koruma yollarını araştırıyorlar. Aslında, su kalitesinin deniz yaşamı üzerindeki etkisi, kirli ve bozulmamış ortamları karşılaştıran çalışmalarda ilk kez gözlemlenmiştir. Kirli alanların bu tür koşullardan (52) ---- acı çektiği, biyolojik çeşitliliğin azaldığı ve deniz organizmalarında hastalıkların arttığı görülmüştür. Buna karşılık, temiz su ortamları gelişmiştir. Bu çalışmalar, (53) ---- temiz suyun faydalı olabileceğini gösterse de, kirli sudaki kirleticilerin aktif olarak zararlı olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Oceanic Institute'dan Dr. Maria Lopez, bazı zararlardan sorumlu bir toksini belirlemiş ve onu etkisiz hale getirmek için bir yöntem geliştirmiştir. Bu tedavi (54) ----, deniz yaşamının kirliliğin zararlı etkilerinden korunduğu görülmüştür. Ancak, temiz suyun bu kadar canlı ekosistemleri nasıl desteklediğini tam olarak hâlâ anlamıyoruz. Bu durum, araştırmacıları su arıtmanın hasar görmüş deniz habitatlarını yeniden canlandırıp canlandıramayacağını görmek için projeler başlatmaktan (55) ---- caydırmamıştır.

51. (D) protecting (koruyarak)

Cümlede temiz suyun mercan resiflerini koruma yoluyla bozulmayı önleyebileceği belirtiliyor. “**Protecting**” (koruyarak), bu bağlamda uygun cevaptır.

52. (A) suffer from (acı çekmek)

Kirli alanların biyolojik çeşitlilik kaybı ve hastalıklardan “**acı çektiği**” belirtiliyor. Bu bağlamda “**suffer from**” doğru cevaptır.

53. (A) although (her ne kadar)

Temiz suyun faydalı olabileceği belirtiliyor ancak kirleticilerin zararlı olduğu ifade ediliyor. Bu zıtlığı ifade etmek için “**although**” (her ne kadar) doğru cevaptır.

54. (B) thanks to (sayesinde)

Tedaviye atıfta bulunularak deniz yaşamının zarar görmekten “**sayesinde**” korunduğu ifade ediliyor. “**Thanks to**” doğru cevaptır.

55. (B) from (bir şeyden)

Araştırmacıların projeleri başlatmaktan “**from**” (bir şeyden) caymadığını belirtmek için “**from**” uygun cevaptır.

Kurt, insan folklorunda hem sadakati hem de tehlikeyi simgeleyen en ikonik hayvanlardan biridir. Yerli Amerikan efsanelerinde kurtlar rehberlik ve koruma sembolleri olarak saygı görürken, (56) ---- Avrupa masallarında genellikle kurnaz avcılar olarak tasvir edilir. Kurtların en (57) ---- özelliği, iletişim kurmalarını ve koordineli gruplar halinde avlanmalarını sağlayan sürü davranışlarıdır. Zirve yırtıcıları olarak, avlarını izlemek ve avlamak için mükemmel işitme, güçlü bir koku alma duyusu ve olağanüstü bir dayanıklılığa (58) ---- sahiptirler. Besinlerini yakalamak için kurtlar, güçlü çeneleriyle ezici ısırıklar uygular ve keskin dişleri, çenelerinin güçlü kasları (59) ---- eti parçalamak için uyarlanmıştır. Kurtlar ayrıca çeşitli iklimlere ve arazi koşullarına iyi uyum sağlar, genellikle sert kışlar için kalın kürk büyütürler. (60) ---- bu uyarlanabilirlik, insan müdahalesine rağmen çeşitli ortamlarda hayatta kalmalarını sağlamıştır.

56. (A) whereas (oysa ki)

Yerli Amerikan efsanelerinde kurtlar olumlu özelliklerle tasvir edilirken, Avrupa masallarında olumsuz özelliklerle tasvir edilmektedir. Bu zıtlığı ifade etmek için “**whereas**” (oysa ki) doğru cevaptır.

57. (C) defining (belirleyici)

Kurtların en belirgin ve ayırt edici özelliği, sürü davranışlarıdır. Bu bağlamda “**defining**” (belirleyici) doğru cevaptır.

58. (A) have mastered (ustalaşmıştır)

Kurtlar, avlarını takip etmek ve avlamak için gerekli yeteneklerde ustalaşmıştır. Şimdiki zamanda tamamlanmış bir durumu ifade eden “**have mastered**” doğru cevaptır.

59. (D) thanks to (sayesinde)

Keskin dişlerinin güçlü çene kasları “**sayesinde**” eti parçalamak için uyum sağladığı belirtiliyor. “**Thanks to**” bu bağlamda uygundur.

60. (A) Despite (rağmen)

Kurtların uyarlanabilirlikleri, insan müdahalesine “**rağmen**” çeşitli çevrelerde hayatta kalmalarını sağlamıştır. Bu nedenle “**Despite**” doğru cevaptır.



Çok yönlü akıllı telefon, modern yaşamda en yaygın kullanılan cihazlardan biri haline geldi. Ancak, bu ürünün uygun fiyatı ve kolaylığı, geleneksel sabit hatlı telefonlar üzerindeki hakimiyetini (61) ----. Steve Jobs, vizyoner bir mucit olarak, geliştirme üzerinde (62) ---- birkaç yıl çalıştı. Takımına, mobil teknolojinin arama ve mesajlaşma (63) ---- e-posta ve tarama gibi özellikleri entegre edip edemeyeceğini sorduğunda, bazıları bunun uygulanabilirliğinden şüphe etti. Erken prototipler, bu işlevlerin entegrasyonunun sınırlı işlem gücü ve pil ömrü nedeniyle zorlu olduğunu kanıtladı. Açıkça, donanım yetersizdi, ancak bileşenler optimize edilir ve sorunsuz çalışacak şekilde tasarlanırsa (64) ----. Jobs, yazılım ve donanım mühendisliğini birleştirmenin kritik olduğunu anladı ve sezgisel arayüzlere sahip dokunmatik ekranları tanıttı. (65) ---- ilk prototipler birçok aksilik ve teknik kusurla karşılaşsa da, kararlılığı modern akıllı telefonu yaratarak teknoloji sektörünü devrimleştirdi.

61. (E) contributed to (katkıda bulundu)

Akıllı telefonun uygun fiyatı ve kolaylığı, geleneksel sabit hatlı telefonların yerini almasında “**katkıda bulundu.**” Bu nedenle “**contributed to**” doğru cevaptır.

62. (A) over (boyunca)

Steve Jobs’un geliştirme sürecinde “**birkaç yıl boyunca**” çalıştığı belirtiliyor. “**Over**” (**boyunca**) doğru cevaptır.

63. (C) such as (gibi)

Arama ve mesajlaşma gibi mevcut özelliklerin yanında e-posta ve tarama gibi özelliklerin entegrasyonu sorulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda “**such as**” (**gibi**) doğru cevaptır.

64. (C) could be enhanced (iyileştirilebilirdi)

Donanımın yetersiz olduğu belirtiliyor, ancak optimize edilirse “**iyileştirilebileceği**” ifade ediliyor. Bu nedenle “**could be enhanced**” doğru cevaptır.

65. (A) Even though (her ne kadar)

İlk prototiplerin birçok aksilik ve kusurla karşılaşmasına rağmen Jobs’un azmi başarıya ulaşmıştır. Bu zıtlığı ifade etmek için “**Even though**” (**her ne kadar**) doğru cevaptır.

Yenilenebilir enerji geleceği hızla yaklaşıyor – uzmanlar, rüzgar ve güneş enerjisinin 2040 yılına kadar küresel elektriğin neredeyse yarısını sağlayabileceğini öngörüyor. Bu enerji sistemlerinin çoğu, özellikle büyük ölçekli bataryalar olmak üzere gelişmiş depolama teknolojilerine (66) ----, bu da lityum gibi malzemelerin yeterince bol kalıp kalmayacağına dair endişeleri artırıyor. (67) ----, bir başka malzeme olan nadir toprak metaller daha büyük bir zorluk teşkil ediyor. En verimli rüzgar türbini mıknaatısları ve güneş paneli bileşenleri nadir toprak elementlerine dayanıyor, ancak bu elementlerin madenciliği ve rafine edilmesi sınırlıdır. Yenilenebilir enerjinin mütevazı bir genişleme projeksiyonuyla bile, 2030 yılına kadar nadir toprak elementlerine olan talep (68) ---- mevcut arzı aşabilir. Eski ekipmanların geri dönüşümü teknik olarak zordur ve yaygın olarak uygulanmamaktadır. Geri dönüşüm yöntemlerindeki iyileştirmelere rağmen, bu durum nadir toprak elementlerinin arzındaki baskıyı yıllarca (69) ----. Neyse ki, yeni tasarımlar ortaya çıkıyor. (70) ---- malzeme bilimindeki atılımlar sayesinde, nadir toprak metallerin yerine alternatif bileşikler kullanılması, bu kaynaklar üzerindeki baskıyı hafifletebilir.

66. (D) rely on (bağılıdır)

Çoğu enerji sistemi, depolama teknolojilerine bağılıdır. Bu bağlamda “**rely on**” (**bağılıdır**) doğru cevaptır.

67. (B) However (Ancak)

Cümlede, lityum malzemesiyle ilgili endişelerden sonra daha büyük bir sorun olan nadir toprak metallerine geçiliyor. Bu zıtlığı ifade etmek için “**However**” (**Ancak**) doğru cevaptır.

68. (A) for (için)

Nadir toprak elementlerine olan talebi ifade etmek için “**for**” (**için**) uygun bir seçenektir.

69. (C) will not ease (hafiflemeyecek)

Geri dönüşüm yöntemlerindeki iyileştirmelere rağmen baskının uzun yıllar devam edeceği ifade edilmektedir. Gelecekteki bir durum belirtildiği için “**will not ease**” (**hafiflemeyecek**) doğru cevaptır.

70. (A) Thanks to (sayesinde)

Malzeme bilimindeki atılımlar sayesinde nadir toprak metalleri üzerindeki baskının hafifleyebileceği belirtilmektedir. “**Thanks to**” (**sayesinde**) bu bağlamda uygundur.



ANSWER KEY

Bazen insanlar bir türün zekâsı olmadığını iddia ettiklerinde, aslında kastettikleri şey, bu türün bilişsel yetenekleri hakkında resmi bir çalışma veya belgeleme bulunmadığıdır. Ancak, bir türün davranışsal modelleri üyelerinin içgüdülerinde ve öğrenilmiş davranışlarında (71) ----. Bu modellerin var olduğunu, hayvanların çevrelerine verdikleri tepkilerden (72) ---- biliyoruz. Benzer durumlarda benzer davranışlar sergilerler (73) ----. Bir kuşun bir dalı kullanarak ağaçtan böcek çıkardığını gözlemlerseniz, aynı tekniği benzer görevler için kullanabileceğini makul bir şekilde varsayabilirsiniz, (74) ---- farklı durumlar için alternatif davranışlar da olabilir. Bu modeller olmadan hayvanlar hayatta kalmakta zorlanır, çünkü çevreleri ve birbirleriyle etkileşim kurmak için öngörülebilir yolları olmazdı (75) ----.

71. (D) exist (var olur)

Türlerin davranışsal modellerinin var olduğunu belirtmek için “**exist**” (**var olur**) doğru cevaptır. Diğer seçenekler anlam açısından uyumsuzdur.

72. (C) because of (nedeniyle)

Hayvanların çevrelerine verdikleri tepkilerden dolayı davranışsal modellerin var olduğunu ifade etmek için “**because of**” (**nedeniyle**) uygun seçenektir.

73. (C) under (altında)

Hayvanların benzer durumlarda benzer davranışlar sergilediği belirtiliyor. Bu bağlamda, “**under**” (**durumlar altında**) uygun cevaptır.

74. (B) even if (olsa bile)

Kuşun farklı durumlar için alternatif davranışlar sergileyebileceği ihtimaline rağmen aynı tekniği kullanabileceği ifade ediliyor. Bu bağlamda, “**even if**” (**olsa bile**) doğru cevaptır.

75. (E) to have been performed (gerçekleştirilmiş olması)

Hayvanların çevreleriyle etkileşimde bulunmak için öngörülebilir davranışlara ihtiyaç duyması, bu davranışların “**gerçekleştirilmiş olması**” gerektiğini ifade eder. Bu nedenle “**to have been performed**” doğru cevaptır.

Uyku kalitesini artırmaya ve daha iyi rutinler oluşturmaya çalışırken, uyku ortamınızı değiştirmek alışkanlıklarınızı değiştirmekten genellikle daha kolaydır. Avrupa’da bir araştırma grubu, kötü uykuya neden olan yapay aydınlatma, dağınıklık ve hatta duvar renkleri gibi (76) ---- yatak odalarımızdaki gizli faktörleri araştırıyor. Neyse ki, bu uyku bozucuların çoğu, daha iyi dinlenmemizi ve zinde uyanmamızı sağlamak için değiştirilebilir. (77) ---- daha iyi uyku için birçok strateji olmasına rağmen, çoğu göz ardı edilir çünkü uyumakta zorlandığımızda genellikle çevremiz yerine rutinlere veya alışkanlıklara odaklanırsınız. Tüm bunlar disiplin gerektirir, bu da zamanla sürdürmesi zor olan ve (78) ---- etkili olması gereken bir şeydir. Araştırmacılar, daha kolay uyumamıza yardımcı olmak için yatak odalarımıza, çalışma alanlarımıza veya akşam alışkanlıklarımıza yapabileceğimiz küçük değişiklikler ortaya çıkardılar, (79) ---- uyuyamamaya çalışmak yerine. Uyku kalitemizi otomatik olarak iyileştirmek istiyorsak, yalnızca irade gücüne güvenmemize gerek yok; bunun yerine, (80) ---- çevremizi optimize etmeliyiz.

76. (C) into (hakkında)

Araştırma grubunun kötü uykuya neden olan faktörleri “**hakkında**” araştırdığı ifade ediliyor. “**Into**” bu bağlamda doğru cevaptır.

77. (B) Although (Her ne kadar)

Daha iyi uyku için birçok stratejinin mevcut olmasına rağmen çoğunun göz ardı edildiği belirtiliyor. Bu zıtlığı ifade etmek için “**Although**” (**Her ne kadar**) doğru cevaptır.

78. (A) truly (gerçekten)

Disiplinin etkili olması gerektiği belirtiliyor ve “**truly**” (**gerçekten**) bu bağlamda uygun seçenektir.

79. (A) instead of (yerine)

“Uyumaya çalışmak yerine” anlamı bağlamda uygun olduğundan “**instead of**” (**yerine**) doğru cevaptır.

80. (E) have to optimise (optimize etmeliyiz)

Uyku kalitesini artırmak için çevremizi optimize etmenin bir gereklilik olduğu belirtiliyor. Bu nedenle “**have to optimise**” (**optimize etmeliyiz**) doğru cevaptır.



Ormansızlaşma, biyolojik çeşitliliğin kaybına ve ekosistem bozulmasına en büyük katkı sağlayan faktörlerden biridir. (81) ----, ormancılık ve tarım için arazi temizleme gibi faaliyetleri sınırlamak adına acil önlemler almalıyız. Olası bir çözüm, yeniden ağaçlandırma, ağaçlandırma veya agroforestry sistemleri gibi daha sürdürülebilir uygulamalara (82) ----. Ayrıca, ormansızlaşmaya katkıda bulunan ürünlerin tüketimini azaltmak çok önemlidir. Örneğin, palmye yağı üretimi yağmur ormanlarına ve birçok türün yaşam alanlarının yok olmasına (83) ---- büyük zarar verir. Bununla birlikte, bu ürünleri (84) ---- kullanmaya devam ederken bu etkiyi azaltmanın yolları vardır. Örneğin, (85) ---- sertifikalı sürdürülebilir kaynakları destekleyerek, tüketiciler çevresel zararları azaltmaya yardımcı olabilir.

81. (E) Therefore (Bu nedenle)

Ormansızlaşmanın neden olduğu zararların ardından acil önlemler alınması gerektiği belirtiliyor. Bu nedensellik bağlamında “**Therefore**” (Bu nedenle) doğru cevaptır.

82. (B) switch (geçmek)

Daha sürdürülebilir uygulamalara “**geçmek**” gerektiği ifade ediliyor. Bu nedenle “**switch**” uygun cevaptır.

83. (B) due to (nedeniyle)

Palmye yağı üretiminin yağmur ormanlarına zarar verdiği “**nedeniyle**” ifade edilmektedir. Bu bağlamda “**due to**” doğru seçenektir.

84. (A) using (kullanarak)

Belirli ürünlerin etkilerini azaltırken bu ürünleri “**kullanarak**” mümkün olacağı belirtiliyor. Bu nedenle “**using**” doğru cevaptır.

85. (D) towards (doğrultusunda)

Sertifikalı sürdürülebilir kaynaklara destek vererek çevresel zararı azaltma fikri ifade ediliyor. Bu bağlamda “**towards**” (doğrultusunda) doğru seçenektir.

Eski zamanlardan beri, hikâye anlatıcılığı insan iletişiminin “temeli” olarak kabul edilmiştir. (86) ---- görsel sanatlar, müzik ve genellikle bağımsız olarak var olan heykellerin aksine, hikâye anlatıcılığı insan deneyimiyle iç içe geçmiştir. İnsanlar ve onların duyguları, hikâye anlatıcılığının yalnızca pasif dinleyiciler olarak değil, aynı zamanda aktif yorumcular ve katkı sağlayıcılar olarak bir (87) ---- unsurudur. Yazarlar ve film yapımcıları, izleyicilerinin eserlerini asla tam olarak amaçlandığı gibi algılamadığı veya dış faktörlerin özünü değiştirebileceği (88) ---- şikayet edebilir. Ancak, eserlerinin yazılı metin veya çekilen filmde kapsüllenmiş özünü (89) ---- kontrol etmeye devam ederler. (90) ----, hikâye anlatıcılığının özü nihayetinde izleyicisinin yorumları ve duyguları tarafından hayata geçirilir.

86. (C) As opposed to (Aksine)

Hikâye anlatıcılığının, bağımsız olarak var olan görsel sanatlar ve heykellerin “**aksine**” insan deneyimiyle iç içe geçtiği belirtilmektedir. Bu bağlamda “**As opposed to**” (Aksine) doğru cevaptır.

87. (D) indispensable (vazgeçilmez)

İnsanların ve duygularının hikâye anlatıcılığının “**vazgeçilmez**” bir unsuru olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Bu nedenle “**indispensable**” uygun seçenektir.

88. (B) may complain (şikayet edebilir)

Yazarların ve film yapımcılarının, izleyicilerin eserlerini tam olarak algılamadığı konusunda “**şikayet edebileceği**” ifade ediliyor. Bu ihtimali belirtmek için “**may complain**” doğru cevaptır.

89. (A) about (hakkında)

Yazarların ve film yapımcılarının, eserlerinin özü “**hakkında**” kontrol sahibi olmaya devam ettiği belirtiliyor. Bu nedenle “**about**” doğru seçenektir.

90. (D) Therefore (Bu nedenle)

Hikâye anlatıcılığının özünün izleyicilerin yorumları ve duygularıyla hayata geçirildiği belirtiliyor. Bu nedensellik bağlamında “**Therefore**” (Bu nedenle) doğru cevaptır.



ANSWER KEY

1990'larda insanlar, internetin yükselişini ve yeni bir bağlanabilirlik dalgasını deneyimlediler. (91) ---- bu teknolojik devrim, dijital medya ve çevrimiçi platformlar ana akım haline geldi ve teknolojiye yatkın tüketicilerin taleplerini karşılamak için hızla uyum sağladı. Kişisel bilgisayarların artan erişilebilirliği, bilgilerin küresel çapta yayılmasına yardımcı oldu, (92) ---- yeni yeniliklerin ve trendlerin benzeri görülmemiş bir hızla ortaya çıkmasını sağladı. ABD'de Yahoo ve AOL gibi platformlar ve Google gibi arama motorları büyük popülerlik kazandı, bu da insanları dijital çağa (93) ---- büyük bir ilgi göstermeye yönlendirdi. 1998'de Google, arama motorunu resmi olarak piyasaya sürdü ve hızla küresel çapta (94) ---- etkili hale geldi. Teknoloji endüstrisinde baskın bir güç olarak kendini kanıtlayarak (95) ---- belirgin bir şekilde büyüdü.

91. (A) As a result of (Sonucunda)

İnternetin yükselişi ve dijital medyanın ana akım haline gelmesi arasındaki neden-sonuç ilişkisinde “**As a result of**” (Sonucunda) doğru cevaptır.

92. (E) so (bu nedenle)

Kişisel bilgisayarların erişilebilirliğinin, bilgilerin hızlı bir şekilde yayılmasını sağladığını ifade etmek için “**so**” (bu nedenle) doğru seçenektir.

93. (D) to pay (göstermeye)

İnsanların dijital çağa büyük ilgi “**göstermeye**” yönlendirildiği ifade ediliyor. Bu bağlamda “**to pay**” doğru cevaptır.

94. (D) into (haline)

Google'ın küresel çapta etkili bir hale gelmesi ifade ediliyor. “**Into**” (haline) bu bağlamda uygun seçenektir.

95. (B) immensely (son derece)

Google'ın teknoloji endüstrisinde baskın bir güç olarak “**son derece**” büyüdüğünü ifade etmek için “**immensely**” doğru cevaptır.

Hem Ay hem de Jüpiter'in uydusu Europa, 20. yüzyılın ortalarından beri bilimsel merak ve keşiflerin konusu olmuştur. 1970'lerden bu yana, uzay ajansları bu gök cisimlerini incelemek için robotik görevler göndermektedir. (96) ----, son on yıllarda Europa daha fazla ilgi görmüştür. 2010'dan bu yana, Europa'nın yaşam potansiyelini incelemek için birçok sonda gönderilmiş ve gelecekte de birkaç görev planlanmıştır. Bu, Europa'nın buzlu kabuğunun altında bir okyanus barındırması nedeniyle, Dünya dışında yaşam arayışı için en umut verici yerlerden biri olmasıyla (97) ----. Ay, daha yakın olmasına rağmen, mikrobiyal yaşamı destekleyebilecek koşullardan yoksundur; çünkü çorak ve kurudur. Europa'nın buzlu kabuğunun altında sıvı suyun varlığına dair dolaylı kanıtlarımız bulunmaktadır (98) ----. Sonuç olarak, yüzeyin altında yaşamın var olabileceği (99) ---- varsayılmaktadır. Ay, su veya atmosfer eksikliğine rağmen gelecekteki keşifler için bir odak noktası olmaya devam ederken, (100) ---- yaşam için uygun bir ev sahibi olarak düşünülmemektedir.

96. (D) Accordingly (Bu nedenle)

Europa'nın son yıllarda daha fazla ilgi görmesi bağlamında, bunun sonucunda daha fazla araştırma yapıldığı belirtiliyor. “**Accordingly**” (Bu nedenle) doğru cevaptır.

97. (A) plausible (mantıklı)

Europa'nın yaşam arayışı için umut verici bir yer olmasının mantıklı bir neden olduğu ifade ediliyor. “**Plausible**” (mantıklı) bu bağlamda uygundur.

98. (D) into (içinde)

Europa'nın buzlu kabuğunun “**içinde**” sıvı suyun var olduğuna dair kanıtlar ifade ediliyor. Bu bağlamda “**into**” (içinde) doğru cevaptır.

99. (A) may exist (var olabilir)

Yüzeyin altında yaşamın var “**olabileceği**” ihtimalinden bahsediliyor. Bu nedenle “**may exist**” uygun seçenektir.

100. (E) due to (nedeniyle)

Ay'ın yaşam için uygun bir ev sahibi olarak görülmemesinin sebebi olarak su ve atmosfer eksikliği belirtiliyor. “**Due to**” (nedeniyle) doğru cevaptır.



Afrika'daki Namib Çölü, Welwitschia adında tuhaf bir bitkiye ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Bu dayanıklı, uzun ömürlü bitki türü yüzlerce yıl hayatta kalabilir. Maruz kaldığı aşırı kuraklık ve şiddetli sıcağa rağmen (101) ----, bazı Welwitschia örneklerinin 1.000 yıldan daha eski olduğuna inanılmaktadır. Yerde yayılan bir yaprak yumağı gibi görünse de, bitkinin inanılmaz derecede kalın, deri gibi yaprakları vardır ve bu yapraklar (102) ---- koruyucu balmumu katmanlarıyla kaplıdır. Bu eşsiz adaptasyon, yapraklarına zarar vermeden (103) ---- sağlamak için geliştirilmiştir. (104) ----, bu dayanıklılık bir ödün ile gelir: bitki son derece yavaş büyür ve yapraklarına her yıl sadece birkaç santimetre ekler. Bitki bilimcisi John Miller'a göre, Welwitschia, dirençli olmasını (105) ---- kurak koşullar ve yoğun güneş ışığı gibi çevresel baskılara borçludur, bu da olağanüstü adaptasyonlarını şekillendirmiştir.

101. (D) endure (dayanır)

Bitkinin aşırı kuraklık ve sıcaklığa dayanabilmesi belirtiliyor. Bu nedenle **“endure” (dayanır)** doğru cevaptır.

102. (C) with (ile)

Yaprakların koruyucu balmumu katmanlarıyla kaplı olduğu ifade ediliyor. Bu bağlamda **“with” (ile)** uygun cevaptır.

103. (A) can stand (ayağa kalkabilirsiniz)

Yaprakların üzerine zarar vermeden basılabileceği belirtiliyor. Bu nedenle **“can stand” (basabilirsiniz)** doğru cevaptır.

104. (E) However (Ancak)

Bitkinin dayanıklılığının yavaş büyüme gibi bir ödünle geldiği ifade ediliyor. Bu zıtlığı vurgulamak için **“However” (Ancak)** doğru cevaptır.

105. (A) because of (nedeniyle)

Welwitschia'nın dayanıklılığının çevresel baskılardan **“nedeniyle”** olduğu belirtiliyor. **“Because of”** uygun seçenektir.

Bir müzik aleti çalmayı öğrenmek doğal bir yetenek değildir; azim gerektiren zorlu bir beceridir. (106) ---- ustalaşıldığında, nadiren, hatta hiçbir zaman unutulmaz. Bu nedenle, bir enstrüman çalmayı unutma konusunda endişelenmemize gerek yoktur çünkü bu beceri uzun süreli hafızamızda (107) ---- bir şekilde depolanır. (108) ---- bu becerinin uzun süreli hafızada kalıcı olmasına rağmen, müzik çalma eylemi sırasında farklı bir hafıza türü gereklidir. Performans sırasında, bir parçanın sıradaki bölümünü hatırlamak için “kısa süreli çalışma hafızası”na güveniriz. Bu bilgilerin bir kısmı (109) ---- uzun süreli hafızadan alınabilir, ancak çoğu sadece müziğin akışını sürdürmek için kısa bir süre tutulur. Anılar, beynimizde fiziksel bir form almak zorundadır. Deneyimler beyin kimyasını ve yapısını değiştirir ve bu değişikliklerin dayanıklılığı, bir anının ne kadar süre saklandığıyla (110) ---- ilişkilidir.

106. (B) Once (Bir kez)

Bir müzik aletini çalmayı öğrenme becerisi bir kez öğrenildiğinde unutulmaz hale gelir. **“Once” (Bir kez)** bağlam açısından doğru cevaptır.

107. (C) firmly (sağlam bir şekilde)

Müzik çalma becerisinin uzun süreli hafızaya **“sağlam bir şekilde”** yerleştiği ifade ediliyor. Bu nedenle **“firmly”** doğru cevaptır.

108. (D) Despite (Buna rağmen)

Uzun süreli hafızada kalıcı olmasına rağmen müzik çalma sırasında farklı bir hafıza türünün gerekli olduğu belirtiliyor. Zıtlık vurgulamak için **“Despite” (Buna rağmen)** doğru cevaptır.

109. (A) may be committed (aktarılabılır)

Müzik çalarken bilginin bir kısmının uzun süreli hafızadan aktarılabileceği belirtiliyor. Bu ihtimali ifade etmek için **“may be committed” (aktarılabılır)** doğru cevaptır.

110. (D) with (ile)

Anıların dayanıklılığının, bir anının ne kadar süreyle saklandığıyla **“ilişkili”** olduğu belirtiliyor. **“With” (ile)** bu bağlamda doğru cevaptır.



19. yüzyılda Almanya, Avrupa'nın en etkili ülkelerinden biriydi. Makineler üretmek ve verimli üretim yöntemleri oluşturmak için gelişmiş mühendislik tekniklerini (111) ---- kıtaya liderlik etti. Bu, Almanya'nın Sanayi Çağı'nın başlangıcını işaret etti. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde, büyük ölçekli demiryolları 1830'larda ortaya çıkmaya başladı ve raylarla taşınan malların oranı, at arabaları gibi geleneksel yöntemlere (112) ---- istikrarlı bir şekilde arttı. 1870'lere gelindiğinde, Amerikan sanayileri, standartlaştırılmış, makine üretimi bileşenler kullanarak araçlar ve aletler üretmek için sistemler (113) ---- geliştiriyordu. Ürünler fabrikalardan ve atölyelerden akarak dünya genelinde yayıldı (114) ----. Sanayileşme kırsal alanlarda daha yavaş gerçekleşti, (115) ---- tamamen yok değildi.

111. (B) utilizing (kullanarak)

Almanya'nın, makineler ve verimli üretim yöntemleri geliştirmek için gelişmiş mühendislik tekniklerini “**kullanarak**” kıtaya liderlik ettiği belirtiliyor. Bu bağlamda “**utilizing**” doğru cevaptır.

112. (E) as opposed to (tersine)

Demiryollarında taşınan malların oranının, at arabaları gibi geleneksel yöntemlere “**tersine**” arttığı belirtiliyor. “**As opposed to**” doğru cevaptır.

113. (A) to mass-produce (seri üretmek için)

Amerikan sanayilerinin araçlar ve aletleri “**seri üretmek için**” sistemler geliştirdiği ifade ediliyor. “**To mass-produce**” uygun seçenektir.

114. (C) across (genelinde)

Ürünlerin fabrikalardan çıkıp dünya “**genelinde**” yayıldığı ifade ediliyor. “**Across**” bağlama uygundur.

115. (B) though (ancak)

Kırsal alanlarda sanayileşmenin daha yavaş gerçekleşmesine rağmen tamamen yok olmadığı belirtiliyor. Zıtlık ifade etmek için “**though**” doğru cevaptır.



BENİM NOTLARIM

Handwriting practice lines consisting of horizontal dotted lines on a white background.